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Part One
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THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION

No Attempt to Forestall Its Action by the Committee.

NOTHING HAS BEEN CUT AND DRIED

It Is Intended that the Convention Shall Be Free to Make Its Own Programme—Only One Set Speech.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 19.—Considering that on May 23 the big sound-money convention is to be opened, and that already some of the delegates have arrived, it has caused comment that no scheme of exercises for the opening of the affair has been adopted and no plan of action has been discussed.

The truth is, that the local Committee on Arrangements, of which W. J. Crawford is Chairman and Henry Hotter is Secretary, has taken the view that the convention shall be an open one, with the power to fix its own programme, select its own temporary and permanent officers, and do such other things as appears proper to it. The only person who is billed for a speech is Secretary Carlisle, and the understanding now is that he will arrive on the opening day and deliver his address on that day. The other speakers will not be known until the convention shall get to work.

The Committee on Arrangements has decided that delegates shall present their credentials to Secretary Hotter on May 22 and receive their badges, and that on the opening day of the convention these badges, presented at the door of the auditorium in which the convention will be held, will be good for reserved seats. George Arnold, Hugh Pettit, and Dennis Smith are the Committee on the Reception of Delegates. W. J. Crawford, W. W. Schoolfield, R. C. Graves, and R. C. Jordan are the committee to draft, as near as possible, an outline for the general entertainment of the delegates.

There will be no lack of oratory, as in the list of delegates appear the names of some of the brightest and brainiest business men and statesmen in the South.

SOUND-MONEY KENTUCKIANS.

Henderson County Democrats to be Represented in Memphis.

HENDERSON, Ky., May 19.—The sound-money Democrats of Henderson and this county—business men and farmers—took action on the money question yesterday by adopting the following resolutions:

"We repudiate the declaration of the convention at Owensborough to the effect that it is a principle of the Democratic Party to coin both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the intrinsic and exchangeable value of the two metals in the markets of the world make a gold dollar at that ratio worth nearly, if not quite, $2 of silver. We adhere to the principle of the free coinage of both metals, but only at such a ratio as may insure 'the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.'

"We hereby express our confidence in the efforts of the Administration to sustain American credit at home and abroad, and our confidence in our distinguished leader from Kentucky, John G. Carlisle, and we hereby recommend the appointment of delegates to represent this convention in the sound-money convention at Memphis."

Secretary Carlisle will talk sound money here May 27.

BLIND MEN FIERCE FIGHTERS

Two of Them Working Together Inflicted Severe Wounds with Canes on Two Who Could See.

During a battle royal, which took place last night, and lasted about two hours and a half, John Phillips, a blind peddler of 440 Third Avenue, and Albert Offenn, a carpenter of 340 East Twenty-fifth Street, two of the five combatants, were so badly injured that they had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital. Phillips had a bad cut on the forehead, and a possible fracture of the skull. Offenn had numerous bruises on the right forearm, and a scalp wound which may prove to be a fracture of the skull.

Phillips, who is forty years old, and who peddles matches and pencils, lives in the rear of 440 Third Avenue, with a man called "Gerry." Phillips is totally blind, but "Gerry" is able to make his way during the day, but at night is as blind as Phillips. Last night, Phillips's son, John, who is said to be a wayward youth, met Oscar Winderroll, a tailor, who lives on the third floor of the front house. The boy, who is accused of taunting Winderroll whenever they meet, immediately resumed his banter-ing.

The tailor took him by the ear and led him howling up stairs. The boy's father heard his cries, and, grasping a heavy cane, made Winderroll's apartments known to all by following the noise. He could not enter for several minutes, by which time Winderroll had got out. The blind man found Offenn and at once attacked him with the cane. He first struck him over the head and then beat him about the body and the right forearm, which the victim had raised to ward off the blows. While he was showering blows upon Offenn, Winderroll returned, followed by "Gerry," who had heard that Phillips was making trouble. The fight went on, "Gerry" taking sides with Phillips, and the tailor attempting to aid his friend, the carpenter.

The blind men were both possessed of great strength, and also possessing just at that time good-sized walking canes, they succeeded in giving their antagonists such a beating that they were forced to cry out for help.

The victims were reinforced by Policeman Louis Rott of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. Almost immediately upon Rott's entering, Phillips made for him with an oath, threw himself upon him, and bore him to the floor. For almost a minute the blind man and the policeman struggled, Phillips raining blows upon any part of the policeman's body he could reach. Rott struck Phillips a blow upon the forehead which cut a good-sized gash in the flesh. This subdued the blind man, who was taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, along with his victim Offenn. His companion, "Gerry," and the tailor were not arrested.

By some singular fortune none of their bruises was serious, and they remained at home. While the physicians were trying to ascertain whether the carpenter's scalp wound was a fracture, he became unruly and left the hospital for his home.

Assaulted His Dispossessor.

Thomas Dwyer of 2 Beach Street was yesterday arraigned in the Tombs Police Court on the charge of assaulting Margaret Sullivan of 48 Beach Street, who was found lying unconscious in the hallway of her home on Saturday night. Dwyer had brutally assaulted the woman because she had Dwyer and his wife dispossessed from 48 Beach Street.

At the Hudson Street Hospital it was found that the woman's right arm had been broken. The surgeons say that her condition is critical.

Dwyer was remanded without bail, to await the result of the woman's injuries.

Died While Bicycling.

David Morrison, thirty years old, janitor and engineer of the apartment house 175 West Eighty-fifth Street, fell from his bicycle and died in front of 149 West One Hundren and Sixth Street, at noon yesterday. He had been suffering from indigestion, and was advised by his family doctor to try bicycle riding. He acted on the advice, making his first trip upon the public thoroughfare yesterday.

Bystanders who saw Morrison fall from his bicycle went to his assistance, but found that he was dead. The body was removed to the West One Hundredth Street Station.

TO COMMAND CUBAN FORCES

Gen. Quesada Says He Shall Probably Lead the Insurgents—Talk of an Expedition.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was the Mecca of Cuban revolutionists yesterday. Gen. Rafael Quesada, the leader of the Cuban forces in the former rebellion, who came here from Venezuela, is at that hotel, and his presence in the city inspired the local leaders of the revolutionary party with new courage. They flocked to the hotel from early in the morning until late last night, but most of them were sent away disappointed, for Gen. Quesada was in conference somewhere with his intimates.

Those who called at the hotel wore an air of mystery. Several gave the information that an expedition is about to be fitted out to reinforce the rebel contingent in Cuba with men and ammunition. Gen. Quesada will lead the expedition, and he is assured of all the volunteers he wants.

Manuel Cespedes, the son of the first President of the Cuban Republic, who arrived here from Paris a short time ago, is still in the city, and was with Gen. Quesada the greater part of yesterday.

Gen. Quesada returned last evening to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"My plans," he said, "are not settled, and if they were I would not tell you, because I don't want the Spanish Government to sidetrack me. I shall have command of the Cuban troops in all probability."

Gen. Quesada said that in Venezuela peace reigned.

"As to the Guiana question," he said, "and the pretensions of England, Venezuela is confident of her rights, because she does not believe that at the end of this century usurpation and conquests can be realized that recall memories of the dark ages. But should the republic see itself unaided and under the necessity of defending its territory by force of arms, I assure you that the people would all die at the barriers before acceding to England's pretensions. If this happens all the glory would be for Venezuela, but the shame would be for those nations who permitted the consummation of such a sacrifice without fulfilling the duties imposed on them by justice, right, and unity of the civilized world."

A BIG FIRE NEAR HALIFAX

Government Property Worth a Quarter of a Million Dollars Destroyed—Sixty Cattle Burned to Death.

HALIFAX, May 19.—Fire this morning destroyed the long wharf, freight sheds, and coaling pier at Richmond. In them were sixty head of cattle owned by J. A. Leaman & Co., which had just arrived. The animals were burned to death. The wharf and coaling piers were entirely destroyed, as were several cars loaded with coal. The cause of the conflagration is unknown, but the indications point to incendiarism. The loss will be nearly $250,000. The Government owned the property.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 19.—In a fire at Gate City, a suburb of Birmingham, at 3 o'clock this morning, an unknown man, presumably a laborer, was burned to death in a boarding house. Loss by the fire, which destroyed half a dozen stores, boarding house, and residences, is estimated at $80,000, with very little insurance.

GEN. HARRISON AT CHURCH

At St. Thomas's with Mr. and Mrs. McKee, He Sat Near Mayor Strong—Passed a Quiet Day.

Ex-President Harrison went to St. Thomas's Church with Mr. and Mrs. McKee yesterday morning and occupied a pew near one in which were seated Mayor Strong and Mrs. Strong. The Rev. John W. Brown, rector of St. Thomas's, officiated.

The ex-President afterward lunched with the McKees and spent the afternoon in his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The McKee family called on him in the afternoon, dined with him, and remained until late last evening.

Ex-President Harrison had one caller in the afternoon. He was C. W. Fairbank, the Republican leader of Indianapolis, who arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Mr. Fairbank told a reporter for The New-York Times that his visit to the city at this time had nothing to do with a boom for Gen. Harrison. He said he came here on business and is expected to be here a week.

Ex-Senator Platt has not yet paid his respects to Gen. Harrison.

Gen. Harrison will pose again to-day for the portrait which Eastman Johnson is painting for the White House gallery.

"DESPICABLE COURT OF PARDONS"

Release of the "Big Four" Condemned by a Jersey City Preacher.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 19.—The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Church, preached this evening on the pardon of the "Big Four." Among other things, he said:

"Last Thursday the self-respecting people of New-Jersey received a blow in the face which they will long remember. They were dumfounded when they learned that the Court of Pardons had remitted the sentence of imprisonment pronounced by the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth upon the "Big Four" of Guttenburg notoriety—McLaughlin, Walbaum, Crusius, and Carr. That they have escaped their well-deserved punishment fills the law-abiding people of this county with regret and shame, and maledictions mountain high are rising upon this despicable Court of Pardons.

"For this astonishing action the Governor of our State is especially responsible, for without his signature the pardon could not have been granted. By giving his consent, he has demonstrated what any tyro in politics knew before—that he is part and parcel of the old ring which recent elections have shattered beyond recall, and that he, like the others, will soon be relegated to an ignominious obscurity. In signing this pardon, he has signed his own political death warrant. This infamous procedure may be regarded as the last infatuated action of the moribund Gubernatorial remnant of the Hudson County ring."

THE BICYCLE "GOD'S INSTRUMENT"

Rev. Dr. Rossiter Preaches Against Its Use on Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. Rossiter preached last night at the North Presbyterian Church on the "Sabbath Day," and condemned the riding of bicycles on that day.

He said that reason and experience had set the Sabbath apart as a day of rest, and that God and the Bible insisted that the Sabbath should be a holy day and a holiday.

"We admit the fascination of the flying wheel," said Dr. Rossiter; "we admit its influence for better health, better thought, and better morals, if reasonably pursued. The bicycle is one of God's instruments, given to man for his pleasure, yet it is strange that man turns this instrument against God.

"If I had enjoyed the delight of a bicycle I should want to get on my knees to thank God for the delight, or raise my hat to Heaven in recognition of the Giver of the delight. They tell me that the Boulevards are black with bicycles on the morning of the Sabbath and during the day. Those people, intoxicated with the pleasure, have dropped God out of consideration. Do you think that the bicyclist who goes out into the country to enjoy the scenery and the pleasure of a bicycle keeps the Sabbath Day as God intended he should? Is he keeping the day holy?"

Newspaper Building Placarded.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 19.—Some time during last night the office of The Abend-Post, a German newspaper, was covered with placards calling on the public to boycott the paper for refusing to employ union compositors. Max Brenkner was arrested, charged with the offense. He denied the charge, and was bailed for examination.

IN HARMONY'S INTEREST

Plans for the Conference of the State Democratic Editorial Association.

LEADING DEMOCRATS WILL BE HEARD

An Attractive Programme Arranged for Thursday and Friday—The Banquet Will Be the Notable Feature.

The conference and meeting of the State Democratic Editorial Association of the State of New-York will take place Thursday and Friday of this week. The responses already received indicate that there will be at least 100 editors in attendance. Most of them will be accompanied by their wives.

Great interest is being manifested in this conference by Democrats all over the State. It is the first general meeting in a long time that has been arranged to bring together so many prominent Democrats representing different factions. Whatever the outcome of the conference may be, it is believed that the general result will be to infuse new life into the party, and probably accomplish much in the way of consolidation of the different factions.

The headquarters will be the Hotel Normandie, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street. The editors will convene there at 11 A. M. Thursday, when the first business session will be held. There will be an address by the President, Stephen Parker, editor of The Geneva Gazette, probably the oldest Democratic editor in this State. An address of welcome will be delivered by Charles W. Dayton. There will be reports by the Secretary, and matters pertaining to the association's welfare will be discussed.

There will be a reception to the editors and their ladies at the house of the Democratic Club at 3 o'clock Thursday. The club is making extensive preparations for the occasion, which will be the first "ladies' day" in its history. More than one thousand invitations have been issued. Thursday night the editors and their wives will attend Palmer's Theatre to witness a special performance of "Little Christopher." The association has purchased a block of 200 tickets. There will be another business session Friday, at 11 A. M., when papers will be read and addresses will be made by St. Clair McKelway and other prominent newspaper men.

While the business session is under way, the ladies will be taking a drive through Central Park. They will leave the Hotel Normandie at 11 o'clock, drive through the Park and Riverside Drive, and on their return have luncheon at the Casino.

A reception will be tendered the editors and the ladies by the Manhattan Club from 2 to 5 o'clock Friday. Friday evening will be devoted to the banquet at Delmonico's. This will be the most important and notable feature of the conference. It is expected that there will be in attendance about 200 editors and prominent Democrats. Among the guests who have been invited and have in most part signified their intention of being present are:

President Cleveland, Postmaster General Wilson, Senator Hill, James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency; Secretary Daniel S. Lamont, ex-Gov. Flower, ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, Postmaster C. W. Dayton of New-York, ex-Mayor W. R. Grace, ex-Mayor Gilroy, Maurice J. Power, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, District Attorney John R. Fellows, Col. John McAnerney, James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Collector Kilbreth, F. R. Coudert, Robert A. Maxwell, Cord Meyer, William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; ex-Senator William L. Brown, Perry Belmont, State Senator Jacob A. Cantor, William F. Sheehan, Daniel N. Lockwood, C. C. Baldwin, St. Clair McKelway, John C. McGuire, ex-Surveyor Hans S. Beattie, ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth, ex-Senator Charles P. McClelland, Thomas E. Benedict, George H. Bamford, Col. A. Sullivan, City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue, John Boyd Thacher, Surrogate Fitzgerald, Oswald Ottendorfer, John R. McLean, Charles R. Miller, John D. Crimmins, John Fox, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Isidor Straus.

A. J. White, Thomas F. Ryan, Judge John R. Voorhis, ex-Judge Charles H. Truax, Oscar S. Straus, Isaac A. Hoffer, Assemblyman Foley, Congressman Sulzer, De Lancey Nicoll, James S. Coleman, John A. McCall, ex-Congressman Edward J. Dunphy, Vernon M. Davis, Edward Bell, P. F. Griffin, Daniel P. Hays, John M. Bowers, Andrew C. Fields, E. P. Steers.

Antonio Rasines, August Belmont, Ernest Staples, Elliot F. Danforth, Walter H. Bunn, George F. Spinney, Andrew McLean, ex-Park Commissioner Bell, Joseph Pulitzer, Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, Herman Ridder, William Purcell of Rochester, Charles A. Dana, Norman E. Mack, George T. Davidson, William J. Van Arsdale, Robert A. Van Wyck, Col. T. S. Williams, Edward F. O'Dwyer, Charles R. De Freest, John B. Judson, and Robert Stewart.

The toasts and responses will be as follows: "Democracy," Senator David B. Hill; "Sound Money, a Fundamental Principle of True Democracy," Controller James H. Eckels; "The Democracy of the State of New-York," ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower; "The City of New-York," Controller Fitch; "Our Currency," ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild; "The Legislative Minority of 1895," Senator Cantor; "No East, No West, No North, No South; the Democratic Party is National, Not Sectional," District Attorney John R. Fellows; "The Press," Robert R. Kessinger.

It is expected that at the banquet letters will be read from President Cleveland, ex-Mayor Grace, Oswald Ottendorfer, F. R. Coudert, St. Clair McKelway, and ex-Recorder Smyth.

The Committee of Arrangements consists of John A. Mason, Chairman; J. G. P. Holden, Francis A. Willard, A. C. Kessinger, and H. P. Witherstein.

THIS THIEF HAD A CONSCIENCE

And It Wouldn't Let Him Steal Anything but Money.

The pocketbook belonging to Miss Tiedemann, that was stolen from a dressing room of the Fifth Avenue Theatre Thursday, during the tableaux vivants, was sent to Mrs. Theodore Sutro Saturday, accompanied by the following letter:

Miss—I am sorry to have to steal. My poor family so suffer and such big rent a poor man has a hard time, the rich don't know. I don't want to sin and I now confess and send you your things, which do me no good, so no 'innosent' person be to suffer for me. I send to 'Mrs. Sootro' I don't know your house, and I am sorry and hope you forgive a poor workingman.

My Holy Father forgive me. I confess.

Everything that was in the pocketbook when it was stolen, excepting $20, was returned.

Great Demand for Kickapoo Land.

PERRY, Oklahoma, May 19.—The news that the Kickapoo Indian country would be opened Thursday, May 23, at noon, caused great excitement in Oklahoma. The Kickapoo reservation is the finest land in Oklahoma, and consists of 206,000 acres, but the Indian allotments and school reservations take up all but less than 600 quarter-sections of land. Hundreds of persons have been camping around the new country for two years, waiting for it to be opened to settlement, and thousands of people are going in to-day, and no less than 20,000 persons will contest for the 600 claims.

On the Field of Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., May 19.—Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff of the First Brigade, National Guard of the State of New-York, spent to-day in a tour of this battlefield.

THE CAFE SAVARIN announces to the public that its kitchens, which were recently destroyed by fire, having been reconstructed and put in perfect order, it is enabled to serve the Lawyers' Club and open the doors of its restaurant and ladies' dining room to-day.

THINKS GOFF'S DECISION RIGHT

Ex-Senator M. C. Butler Discusses the Situation in South Carolina—No Excitement There, He Says.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Ex-Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina was asked to-day if there was much excitement in South Carolina over the decisions of United States Judges Goff and Simonton in the registration and dispensary laws, replied:

"No, not that I know of. When I left people generally were in a quiescent state. I discovered no signs of revolution or war, except with Gov. Evans and a few of his coterie. He seems to be in a chronic state of eruption.

"He seems to regard a United States court as a foreign corporation, and a United State Circuit Court Judge as a public enemy. Judge Goff decided a case brought before him in due form, and, I think, decided it correctly and, of course, conscientiously. He passed upon a question, the constitutionality of the registration part of the election laws, which was raised in a proper case before the State Supreme Court last December, and which that court has failed to decide up to this time. Dr. Sampson Pope, the mover in that cause, failing to get a decision in the State court, sought redress in the United States court before Judge Goff. That's all there is in it."

"Is it conceded that Judge Goff had jurisdiction?"

"That is a disputed question. In my opinion he had. If Judge Goff is in error he will be corrected by the United States Supreme Court. If he is right he will be sustained."

"Will the State authorities appeal in that case?"

"Ah, as to that, I do not know. If the State authorities are wise, they will let the matter rest where it is and go ahead and hold the Constitutional Convention under Judge Goff's decision."

"But will they undertake to hold it in defiance of that opinion?"

"I do not believe they will. South Carolina has made two attempts to go it alone—once in 1832, and again in 1861-5. I took part in the last attempt, and, judging from what I know of those who were with me in that experience, South Carolina has had enough along that line."

In respect of the suggestion that the Legislature and the State officials, in their construction of the registration laws, had in view the permanent disfranchisement of the negroes in order to prevent "negro supremacy," Senator Butler said there was no danger whatever of that condition arising.

"The negroes," he added, "do not want to control affairs. They are satisfied from their own experience in the reconstruction period, that they are not yet prepared to take charge of the Government. But they do want the opportunity of voting for white men in whom they have confidence, and those men are among the conservatives. It is not negro supremacy that worries these gentlemen half so much as it is the possible downfall of 'ring supremacy.'"

Attorney General Barbour of South Carolina will present to-morrow to the Supreme Court his petition for leave to file a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the constables under arrest for contempt of the United States Circuit Court for the Fourth District in ignoring Judge Simonson's decision in the State dispensary law cases. It is possible the leave asked may be granted, but it is not probable that a hearing of the case on its merits will be entered into at this term.

INCOME TAX DECISION EXPECTED

Probable that the Fate of the Law Will Be Determined To-day by the Supreme Court—Other Cases.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Supreme Court of the United States will reassemble to-morrow, after a recess which began with the close of the reargument of the income tax cases on May 8. It is expected that the decision upon those cases will be announced to-morrow, but it is not absolutely certain that this will be done.

Experience has shown that even when members of the court itself have expected that a certain case would be disposed of, it has been put aside for further consideration, or for some other reason, at the brief conference of the Justices which always precedes the convening of court on decision day.

Whether or not this will happen to-morrow is more or less of an uncertainty still, but it seems conclusively established, which is that the fate of the income-tax law has been settled definitely one way or the other. That point was settled when the court met in conference on May 1, and Justice Jackson announced his views and cast his vote. There is nothing in the rumor that a further consultation is necessary before the decision can be stated.

Should the Chief Justice announce the opinion and judgment of the court to-morrow this announcement may not be made until some time after the court convenes, at 12 o'clock. Decisions are expected to-morrow in about twenty cases, some of them of considerable importance, which have been under consideration for months. In ordinary conditions the court would adjourn to-morrow for the Summer recess, but the condition of business is such that it is probable the adjournment for the term will not be made until June 3.

The court has consented to hear to-morrow the case of the United States vs. Burr & Hardwicke, which presents for decision the question whether the new tariff law went into effect Aug. 1, 1894, the day named in the act, or Aug. 28, the day on which it became a law by proclamation from the State Department.

James C. Carter of New-York has intimated his intention also to bring a habeas corpus case to the attention of the court to-morrow, but the nature of it has not transpired.

THE STRIKING COAL MINERS

Fears of Trouble Among the Men at Canonsburg, Penn.

WASHINGTON, Penn., May 19.—It is feared that there will be trouble among the strikers at Canonsburg. This morning the strikers at Bridgeville and Miller's Run were collected and marched across the country 500 strong, reaching Canonsburg this evening. The intention of the visitors is to endeavor to persuade the men employed at the Canonsburg Coal Works and J. B. Cook & Sons' mines to join the strike, and if unsuccessful it is believed that violence will follow. Sheriff Clark received a call for deputies, and twelve men were sent down to-night.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., May 19.—It has been definitely settled that operations will be resumed in four of the largest West Virginia mines on Tuesday. These are the Houston, Upland, Crozier, and Pulaski. They are in the heart of the Elkhorn district. Militia are in readiness, but Gov. McCorkle will not let them move until strikers actually attack the works. If these operations go along successfully, the strike cannot succeed.

There was considerable firing at the Virginia soldiers' station at Pocahontas last night. The shooting was from the West Virginia side. In one case a bullet struck the door of a house at the works; in another a ball struck the earth within a few inches of a soldier. The miscreants keep themselves safely hidden in the brush and timber.

A New Wharf at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., May 19.—A Government steamer anchored off Gray Gables this noon, and a report spread at once that the President and his family had arrived. The steamer brought six steel tanks, to be used in the construction of a new floating wharf at Gray Gables landing, to replace that destroyed in the gale of February.

To Install ex-Recorder Smyth.

Ex-Recorder Smyth will be installed as Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall in the Fourteenth Street wigwam at sunset this afternoon. The ceremonies will be conducted by retiring Grand Sachem Thomas F. Gilroy.

Better Wages for Woolen Workers.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., May 19.—The Norristown Woolen Company, employing nearly 400 hands, has made an increase in wages of 10 per cent., to go into effect at once. The mill is compelled to run on double turn to fill orders.

TROLLEY CAR SMASH-UP

Open Car Crashes into a Packed Closed One at Bath Beach.

BROKEN LEGS THE CHIEF INJURIES

Crowds of Germans Were Going to a Sunday Picnic—Extra Cars Running Filled to Their Utmost Capacity.

A dozen persons were more or less seriously injured yesterday in a rear-end trolley collision on the Brooklyn Heights Railroad at Bath Beach, in the recently annexed district of Brooklyn. Both cars were crowded. They were on their way to a German picnic at Ulmer Park. One car ran into the other. Those of the injured whose names were secured by the police and ambulance surgeons were:

AREND, CHARLES, twelve years, 222 Ellery Street, Brooklyn; hurt about the head; went home.

BEHRMANN, JOHN, forty years, 1,919 Broadway, Brooklyn; contused, clothes torn; went home.

FLEIGER, ADOLPH, twenty-two years, clerk, single, Tompkins Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn; compound fracture of the leg; taken to Seney Hospital.

FURMAN, ROBERT H., fifty-six years, 301 Sixth Street, Brooklyn; fracture of the leg; taken to the Norwegian Hospital, and thence home.

MESSESCHMIDT, WILLIAM, twenty-six years, single, lithographer, 294 Henry Street; compound fracture of the leg and contusions; taken to Seney Hospital.

ROCH, JOHN B., forty years, insurance, 108 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn; bruised; taken home.

WILKINSON, JOSEPH, fifty-two years, cooper, 199 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn; contusions; went home.

A little girl was cut by flying glass, and several others were badly shaken up, but hurried away, declining to give their names. None of those injured is reported as in any danger of dying. All of the above were hurt on the rear platform of the forward car.

Percy W. Smith, twenty-five years old, of 144 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, motorman of the second car, and Albert Burke, twenty-nine years old, of 186 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, the conductor, were arrested by the police and held on charges of criminal negligence.

The collision indirectly grew out of the recent change of the Common Council ordinance relative to the stoppage of trolley cars at street crossings. Until recently the cars in Brooklyn have always been stopping on the far side of the street. A year ago the State Railroad Commission recommended, as one way of stopping the frequency of accidents in Brooklyn, that the trolley cars all stop at the near side of every street to let passengers on or off. After the recent trolley strike in Brooklyn, in January and February of this year, the Aldermen passed a local law compelling the trolley cars to follow the suggestion of the State Railroad Commission and stop at the first crossing of intersecting streets.

The trouble yesterday was that the forward car was stopped at the wrong, or far, side of the street. The motorman of the car behind, which was coming along at good speed, 150 to 200 feet in the rear, on a down grade, took it for granted that the car in front, having crossed the street, was not going to stop there, so he did not put on brakes or turn off power until it was too late to avoid collision.

There was a big picnic at Ulmer Park, Bath Beach, yesterday, in aid of the Brooklyn German Hospital Association, and hundreds of Germans flocked to the long pier from all parts of Brooklyn, but especially from the Eastern District. The cars on the Second Avenue branch of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, running between Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, Bay Ridge, and Bath Beach, were packed all day long, going and coming. The cars turn off of Third Avenue at Eighty-sixth Street, and thence the road to Bath Beach is across a flat country, with here and there a gentle hill. The road is lined with trees and pleasant cottages, and the company has further increased the attractiveness of the route by putting on open cars.

There was no jollier party bound for Ulmer Park yesterday than the crowd which filled Car 818. It was an open car, and the people were standing on both platforms and were hanging to the sides. Some were singing. Just ahead was closed car 701, also packed. Its rear platform contained over a dozen men and boys. Up to Twentieth Avenue there is a hill, and from there to Twenty-second Avenue the road slopes down at the rate of about ten feet to the block. Owing to the extra travel, the cars were on two-minute headway. Cars 818 and 701 kept from a block to a block and a half apart on Eighty-sixth Street until Bath Beath was reached.

As the forward car, closed Car 701, approached Twenty-second Avenue, in the Italian settlement of the village, a young woman arose and signaled the conductor to stop. The conductor rang the bell, but the car, with its heavy load, had too much momentum, and, instead of stopping in front of the company's station, on the near corner to the left, as the new ordinance directs, it came to a stop on the far corner, in front of Dr. Boetzkes's drug store. The young woman pushed through the crowd, alighted, and hurried off. When the crash came, she was seen to run.

Open Car 818, which, according to the general testimony of the passengers, was 150 to 200 feet in the rear when Car 701 put on brakes and kept right on down the hill. Twenty-second Avenue is a broad street. By the time Car 701 had come to a stop, open Car 818 was within fifty feet, and was running eight to ten miles an hour, as near as could be estimated. Some of those on the rear platform of the forward car, seeing the open car coming, became frightened, and shouted to the motorman of the open car to put on brakes. But it was too late, and before more than one or two jumped from the rear platform of the closed car the collision came. The front platform of the rear car broke down the sheet-iron guard of the rear platform of the forward car and crushed the dozen and more men and boys against the body of Car 701. It was strange no one was killed.

The panic was only momentary. Some of those on the rear platform of Car 701 were thrown down, while others were violently hurled and pressed against one another. The passengers inside the forward car were tumbled around in great confusion, windows were broken, faces and hands were cut by flying glass, and some were bruised by being thrown to the floor.

Dr. Boetzkes and his son ran out of the drug store, and, with the uninjured, quickly cleared the platform of the wounded. It was first necessary to pull the two cars apart, as the two platforms were nearly telescoped. The wounded were carried into the drug store, where hasty remedies were applied. Word was sent to the Seney and Norwegian Hospitals, and Dr. Anderson of the Long Island College Hospital, who happened to be on one of the cars, rendered prompt and efficient service. It was soon found that no one was fatally hurt, the most serious injury consisting of broken legs. It was at first thought that Mr. Wilkinson was hurt internally, but Surgeon Barber of the Norwegian Hospital found no trace of internal injuries.

It was half an hour before ambulances arrived from the Seney and Norwegian Hospitals, and there was in the meantime great excitement in Bath Beach, and a large crowd collected. Four of the injured were taken away in the ambulances. The others were able to go home on the cars.

Neither Car 818, nor Car 701 was knocked from the track, and the next car that came along pushed them to the Bath Beach terminus. Later, they were sent to the stables on Third Avenue for repair.

Policemen Murphy and McNamara, of the Bath Beach Sub-station, rode on Car 818 to the terminal, and there arrested Motorman Percy W. Smith. Later, Conductor Burke of Car 818 was arrested. In a statement to the police, Burke and Smith both declared they supposed Car 701 was not going to stop at Twenty-second Avenue, when they saw it cross the street. Smith denied seeing the conductor of Car 701 pull the bell. He denied hearing the bell, and he declared his brake did not work properly when he tried to stop the car. Neither car was going at an excessive rate of speed at the time of the collision, but they were closer together, according to the passengers, than safety permitted, in view of the fact that both were heavily loaded and were on the down grade.

Two Injured in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 19.—William Whelan, formerly one of the Democratic Street and Water Commissioners, was struck by a trolley car at Gregory and Henderson Streets last night and badly cut about the head.

N. P. Wedin, Clerk of the First District Court, was riding on an Erie Street trolley car, which turned into Newark Avenue without reducing its speed. Mr. Wedin was thrown from the platform, and received a severe scalp wound. Patrick Tully, the motorman, was held on a charge of assault.

SHOCK OF A BLAST KILLED HIM

Edward Gallagher Was Dead When Taken from a Harlem River Bridge Construction Caisson.

Edward Gallagher, thirty years old, a laborer, employed in a caisson of the new Third Avenue Bridge, at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the Harlem River, fell dead at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, immediately after the firing of a dynamite blast in the air chamber. It is supposed he died from shock to a weak heart. John Carroll, the sub-foreman, in charge of the blast, was arrested.

Arthur McMullin & Co. of 26 Cortlandt Street are the contractors. They have already completed the southern pier and are at work on the central pier, which is to support a two-hundred-and-fifty-foot draw. They have still to construct the northern pier on the Annexed District side.

The pier now under construction is about forty feet across. The men are at work about fifty feet below high-water mark.

At present the iron cylinders filled with concrete, which supported the draw of the former bridge, at the same spot, are being blasted away with dynamite. Gallagher was a member of the shift of fifty men who went to work at 8 o'clock for eight hours' labor. He was an experienced caisson worker, having excavated in other caissons where the air pressure was as high as forty-five pounds. In the Harlem caisson, it is only twenty-four pounds. He has worked eight hours a day ever since the caisson was sunk, and has been present at numerous blasts.

As soon as the blast was set Carroll, the sub-foreman, called "Fire!" as a warning, and all the men retreated to the west side of the caisson, where they were entirely protected. When the blast was fired, Gallagher was standing among his fellows. He dropped, limp and lifeless, a second after the explosion. His body was hoisted through one of the manholes through which the surface is reached.

In the open air efforts were made to revive Gallagher, but it was useless. The body was taken to the police station. Later, the Coroner gave a permit for its removal to 329 East Thirty-ninth Street, where Gallagher lived with his sister and her husband, Patrick Mulhearn.

HALL SPLASHED WITH KEROSENE

Fire in an East Side Tenement House Occupied by Ten Families Found Just in Time.

An attempt was made yesterday morning to burn a tenement house at 341 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. The house is occupied by ten large Italian families. Kerosene had been splashed over the walls and floor of the hallway, and the fire had gained good headway before it was discovered by Mikel Bundonza, who, without waiting to go out to send in an alarm, procured some water and succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

The tenants soon became awakened, and several policemen came in. They at once detected the strong odor of kerosene. An examination proved that the matting in the hall had been saturated with it.

The building is owned by Charles Lerbrine of 435 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. He said that the only ground he had for suspicion of incendiarism was the threat of a woman whom he had evicted two months ago from an apartment on the third floor of the house. She talked in her anger at the time about setting fire to the house.

The Fire Marshal was notified of the case, and both he and the detectives of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station are making an investigation.

ELEVEN BICYCLISTS ARRAIGNED

Fined for Riding Without Lamps—One Ran Down a Woman.

Eleven bicycle riders, violators of the corporation ordinance, in that they carried no lamps on their wheels, were brought before Police Justice Ryan, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday, and fined $2 each. One, who was charged with reckless riding, was fined $1 more than his companions.

The latter was Charles Falbuch of 84 Avenue D, who, at Seventy-first Street and Western Boulevard, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, ran into and knocked down Mrs. Bridget Domber, aged fifty, of Seymour, Conn., who was returning from early mass. She said he didn't ring his bell, and she didn't see him till his wheel struck her. He said he did ring his bell, but that Mrs. Domber walked deliberately into his wheel.

The other wheelmen were William Collins, 245 East Forty-fourth Street; Charles Kummelis, 128 West Ninety-fourth Street; John McCracken, 205 East Eighteenth Street; Robert Clifford, 64 Stanton Street; William Lonigan, 54 West Fifty-eighth Street; Benjamin Viau, 153 West Twenty-third Street; William S. Howard, 80 Madison Avenue; John H. Striker, 239 West Sixty-first Street; Patrick Mulgannon, 197 Mulberry Street, and Herman Schoemberg, 309 East Seventy-fourth Street.

TWO MORE DAYS OF THE MEMPHIS DRILL

Gen. Schofield to Review All of the Competing Companies To-day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 19.—But two more days of the great inter-State drill and encampment, which has been in progress in this city since May 11, remain. All competitions have been completed, and the decisions of the judges will be rendered on Tuesday, when camp will break. The Thurston Rifles of Omaha are likely to take the first prize, but the Chickasaw Guards of this city, the Morton Cadets of Washington, D. C., and the National Fencibles have done extraordinarily well.

Major Gen. John M. Schofield of the United States Army to-morrow afternoon will review the troops encamped here. After the review the Fencibles, the Morton Cadets, the Chickasaw Guards, the Thurston Rifles, the Sealeys of Galveston, and the McCarthy Light Guards will give exhibition drills.

The day will close with a dress parade and a concert by the Iowa State Band.

Fourteen Poker Players Caught.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station raided a poker game, alleged to be run by Henry Southall, at 205 West Thirty-third Street, late Saturday night and arrested Southall and thirteen players. They were all colored men. The police also took 500 poker chips and twenty-eight packs of cards.

In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning Justice Simms held Southall for trial in $1,000 and fined the players $5 each.

FREE FIELD FOR THIEVES

An East Side Block in Which Stores and Tenements Have Been Robbed.

PICKPOCKETS WORK THERE IN GANGS

**Police of One Precinct Do Nothing

A Good Appetite

Is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones and strengthens the digestive organs and purifies the blood.

"About a year and a half ago I was taken with terrible pains in the pit of my stomach, for which I had doctors a year. My complaint not improving, I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had been taking it only for a few days when my wife remarked that she could see a difference in my looks. I took over three bottles and I was soon able to eat anything, and my stomach is all right again. Now when not feeling perfectly well I resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I recommend it to my friends." J. W. WALDRON, Riverside Station, New-York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

And Spring Medicine. Now is the time to take it, because now is the time when it will do you the most good.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE SEEKS REST

Has Leased Her Publications to a Syndicate and Will Go to England and the Continent for the Summer.

Mrs. Frank Leslie has temporarily withdrawn from the business management of the six magazines which she has controlled for a number of years, and on Saturday she will sail by the steamer City of Rome to spend the Summer partly in England and partly on the Continent.

Since Mr. Leslie's death Mrs. Leslie has managed the business as well as the editorial departments of those magazines. Frank Leslie's Weekly she sold several years ago. Hard work has tired her out, and she has leased the business management of her six magazines for a number of years to a syndicate. Mrs. Leslie did not care to give the names of the members of the syndicate, saying that they did not want to be known, at least for the present.

A number of changes will be made in Leslie's Monthly. The covers will be changed to the new art style, and changes will also be made in the editorial and art departments of the magazine. On Mrs. Leslie's return in the Fall she will resume control of the editorial and art departments.

She said last evening that besides the rest that she needs abroad, she wants to review the whole field of her work from a distance, as it were, and see if any further improvements are needed. She said she would like the best management of a daily newspaper.

Mrs. Leslie felt much hurt by reports that had been published to the effect that she wanted to see her former husband, William Wilde, and that she was going to comfort Lady Wilde in her distress at the troubles of Oscar Wilde. Mrs. Leslie indignantly denied that she had made any such utterances.

TWO SNEAKTHIEVES CAUGHT

One Played Marketman's Assistant—The Other an Old Man.

Police Captain Gallagher of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station has had many complaints lately about the operations of a sneak thief. According to the reports of householders, the thief would appear immediately after the visit of the grocer or butcher, who had left some article in a returnable can or basket, and say:

"The grocer sent me to get the can"—or basket, or whatever had been left.

He would always call before the servants had had time to remove the purchase.

"But I haven't emptied the can yet," the servant would reply.

"Never mind. Go ahead. I'll wait for you." Then, if left alone for a minute, he would seize whatever of value he could find.

Among those who complained to Capt. Gallagher were Agnes Stevens of 128 West End Avenue, in the employ of a family named Page, who lost a diamond ring worth $30 and a purse containing a small amount of change.

Detectives Saturday afternoon saw a young man leaving the apartment house 153 West Seventieth Street. The fellow answered the description given by the complainants He carried an oil can in his hand. The detectives arrested him and brought him back to the house, where he was identified.

The detectives also took the fellow to 128 West End Avenue, where he was identified as the man who had taken Agnes Stevens's ring. He was then locked up. He said he was John Ward, aged nineteen, but he declined to say where he lived.

The prisoner was handed to Detective Sergeant Peter Kelly of Long Island City for a series of thefts committed there.

A gray-haired, poorly-dressed man of fifty-five or sixty, who said he was William Gregg, a physician, who would give no address, called at the office of Dr. Willis G. Wells, D. D. S., 70 West Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon and inquired for the doctor.

When the servant went to call Dr. Wells, Gregg seized two cases of surgical instruments, valued at $25, and ran out.

He was followed by the maid, who found him at Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue, engaged in scratching Dr. Wells's name from the instrument cases. The girl called Policeman Conges, who arrested Gregg and locked him up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Topeka, Kan., May 19.—The legislative committee which investigated the charge of drunkenness against Senator Rogers, a Regent of the State University, has made a report, finding Rogers guilty of using intoxicating liquors to excess. The Populist minority has reported that Rogers took whisky and quinine for medicinal use. Rogers will fight his removal in the courts.

Caspar, Wyoming, May 19.—In a crowded courtroom last evening, the jury selected to try ex-State Senator Joel Hurt for the murder of William Milne, whom he charged with improper behavior with Mrs. Hurt, rendered a verdict of not guilty. Hurt is Mayor of Caspar.

Duluth, Minn., May 19.—Judge Moer of the State District Court has decided to appoint a receiver for the Duluth Manufacturing Company. The insolvent company manufactures freight cars at West Duluth, and is a large concern, employing 700 men in good times.

Charleston, West Va., May 19.—Two counterfeiters, John Freeman and Fred Lynch, who were convicted in the Federal court in this city last week and sentenced to three years each in the penitentiary, escaped to-day from the county jail.

Detroit, Mich., May 19.—Alexis Lewis and Jerome Croul, surviving Trustees of the Detroit Gaslight Company, have begun suit in the Wayne Circuit Court against the Detroit Gas Company for the foreclosure of $1,000,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Bennettsville, S. C., May 19.—Fire this morning destroyed seven of the business houses in this place, with a total loss of $50,000. The principal losers are: Simon Strauss, $10,000; H. W. Carroll, $8,000; A. J. Rowe, $11,000; R. L. Kirkwood, $6,000; estate of John D. Muenchison, $5,000. It is believed the fire was the work of burglars, who set fire to Carroll's store after robbing it.

Newark, N. J., May 19.—Fire in the Essex Lumber Company yards on Passaic Street and Passaic River this morning caused a loss of $12,000.

Stevens' Point, Wis., May 19.—Fire last night in the establishment of the Wisconsin River Paper and Pulp Company caused a loss of $150,000.

Shelburn, Mass., May 19.—Fire in Odd Fellows' Block this morning caused a loss of $19,000.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. An Opportunity Seldom Offered to purchase handsome Furniture of new designs may be found at 45 West 23d St., near Broadway.

A PRIZE FOR THIS ESSAY

"Tactical Problems in Naval Warfare," by Lieut. Commander Wainwright.

HIS SUBJECT'S MASTERLY TREATMENT

Many Facts Interestingly Set Forth, Among Them that "Fighting Cannot Be Made a Safe Business."

"Tactical Problems in Naval Warfare" is the subject of the prize essay of the United States Naval Institute for 1895. The paper in full is to be published in No. 74 of the proceedings of the institute, an advance copy of which has been sent to The New-York Times.

The author of the essay, Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, has made the subject one of more than ordinary interest. He traces the development of the gun, and tells how, with the improvement in that weapon, came the natural idea of a more efficient protection against shell fire, which resulted in the ironclad. Turning to a more advanced stage, the writer says that from armored vessels resulted the idea of running down the weaker vessel, and that the necessity for a more decisive weapon than the gun led to the idea of the ram. Then, he says:

The gun lost in relative value as a tactical weapon, and the ram came to the fore. Tactics must be changed to use this weapon to the best advantage. The enemy was no longer to be crushed with the broadside, but with the bow. It was no longer a concentration of fire, but one of iron beaks that was necessary, and columns, lines, and groups were urged by their several advocates.

Torpedoes grew slowly into prominence, and the auto-mobile torpedo became a weapon with which tactics was forced to deal. The large, unwieldy battleships with few guns, loading and firing slowly, had but little power of offense or defense against small torpedo boats. Admiral Aube and his followers were to maintain naval supremacy by a mosquito fleet; and the tactics best adapted to torpedo boats were the rage. The inability of these boats to keep the high sea or maintain their speed in any but smooth water soon cast a damper upon this misplaced enthusiasm, and it was recognized by most naval minds that victory would still remain on the side of the fleet of battleships, and that there was no cheap or easy road to naval supremacy.

Rapid-fire and machine guns, with electric search-lights, were developed as the necessity arose, and the battleships were again able to protect themselves near shore as well as at sea; and heavily armored vessels became necessary for coast defense as well as for sea fects. Again the gun was raised in its relative tactical value.

Before treating with tactical problems, the author frames answers to a number of questions formulated by Mr. Clowes and founded upon the consideration of the battleship in action. The first of the series of questions, Lieut. Commander Wainwright says, is a most important one. It is:

Q.—Would it be prudent for any battle ship to go into an engagement cleared for action merely as site is generally cleared for target practice or maneuvres? Is any clearing for action that is not most complete and thorough of use as an instruction?

A.—It would be imprudent evidently to go into an engagement without the most complete preparations that are possible in the time allowed by the circumstances of the case. That there are many precautions omitted in the ordinary exercise of clearing ship for action we all know. I have been told of an occasion when the Admiral commanding the English Mediterranean fleet signaled to his vessels one morning to report when cleared for action, and some of them did not report until noon of the next day. Some of this time must have been occupied in rigging a torpedo defense, nets, booms, &c., as the vessels were at anchor; but many things ordinarily omitted must have been done to fill up so much time. More lately, the Detroit, Commander Brownson, at Rio Janeiro, when she was to steam in and protect our merchantmen while proceeding to a wharf, against the Brazilian rebel fleet, took about two hours to clear for action. The officers and men worked hard and everything was done that experience or fertility of resource could suggest. It was far more thorough than would be practicable in an ordinary drill.

Q.—What should be done with a ship's boats during clearing for action? Would it be prudent to hoist them all out, and leave them in tow of the steamboats, a few miles astern; or would it be prudent to expose them to the enemy's gun fire in their positions on the booms and elsewhere? Preservation of the boats and reduction to the lowest possible amount of the splinters flying about the deck must be considered on the one hand; on the other hand, the possible escape of one or more boats from the effects of projectiles, and the importance, if it can be secured, of having something ready for immediate lowering, deserve attention.

A.—In whatever way this question may be handled there will not be involved. It certainly does not seem wise to leave the boats astern, for the rear in an action is liable to change frequently and become the front or be in any other direction, practically speaking. At sea it would be better to carry the boats. If there are any that are so situated that their splinters would endanger a gun's crew, and the men could not be protected from them, it would be well to put them overboard, risking their recovery at the end of the action. Ordinarily the splinters could be prevented from flying by filling the boats with water and surrounding them with their sails. It would be well to improvise protection against machine-gun fire; but in a close, long-continued action they would be rendered useless in all probability for immediate lowering. It might be wise to have a collapsible boat stowed below the waterline or behind heavy armor. Before going into action in a harbor, or when preparing for one just outside your own harbor, it would be well to send the boats to a safe place, trusting to the boats of a tender being near if necessary.

Q.—What is likely to be the effect upon a ship's anchors of a successful attempt to use the ram? What the effect upon them of the ship's heavy forward guns if fired nearly ahead and with some depression? Is it or is it not important that you shall be in a condition to anchor at the close of an engagement?

A.—Undoubtedly a ship's anchors are liable to be torn from their place when a successful attempt to ram is made. This is one of the risks necessary to run when ramming. The bow may be smashed in or the ram twisted. It is not likely that one vessel will ram another without both receiving injuries. The chains should always be unbent when going into action, to prevent unnecessary danger. As to the effect of the heavy guns when fired with depression, this would depend somewhat upon the distance from the muzzle of the guns from the deck. The anchors should be so secured as to stand the blast if the decks can resist it. With proper securing bolts, the anchors can be lashed so as to hold as long as the decks. It may be quite important to be able to anchor at the close of an engagement. If on a lee shore with damaged engines and bad weather threatening, anchoring may be the only means of safety; as was the case with the English fleet after Trafalgar. A spare anchor might be a most valuable thing to have at hand, but weights must be considered, and no precautions will prevent naval warfare from being dangerous for lives and material.

Q.—Have you a thoroughly workable scheme whereby you can at once provide the proper substitute for any officer who may be killed or wounded, no matter in what part of the ship he may be stationed? Can you instantly make good the chain of authority throughout the vessel, no matter in what link it may be broken? Can you do this repeatedly? Can you do it if two or three links should break at once? Does your method of making good these breaks leave your chain dangerously weak in places, or only shorter as a whole?

A.—All of these questions except the last could be answered correctly in the negative, as to answer them in the affirmative would be to expect to be able to perform impossibilities. In the various divisions and in the many parts of the ship the train of authority may go from senior to junior officer, through petty officers to the lowest in the seaman grade. It may happen that an important division or station will be left without an officer to command. Undoubtedly it will be weakened; but we can trust that there will be found among the brave, intelligent, and well-drilled seamen one who can carry on the fight until an officer can be found to take command, even until the action is over. It would be impracticable to be shifting stations and divisions during an action so that the most experienced officer should always hold the most important station. During a naval engagement the chain is liable to become dangerously weak as well as dangerously short, in spite of all precautions. Fighting cannot be made a safe business. * * *

Q.—How would a suspicion that your bow tube might at the moment contain a live torpedo influence your decision, should an opportunity for ramming present itself?

A.—My bow tube would not contain a live torpedo so long as the motive power of the ship remained uninjured. A bow tube is of little value on a battle ship. It should only contain a charged torpedo when the motive power has been so impaired as to render ramming impossible and being rammed probable, and then the bow would be the least useful place to have one.

Q.—Will it in all cases be advantageous to use smokeless powder? What provision is there for the production of smoke should it be needed to serve as a screen to leeward?

A.—A battle ship must have a clear view, and therefore under most circumstances must be seen, so that smokeless powder prevents being taken unawares by the enemy and mistaking him for a friend, as well as giving a clear target for the guns. There have been several smoke-producing inventions for army use that might be useful in preparing for an attack to be made by your own torpedo boats. All the smoke needed can be produced also by a raft with a burning tar kettle.

Q.—What are the possible defenses of a ship under way against a torpedo that is approaching her? What is her safest position (a) if moving slowly, (b) if moving at speed, supposing that she cannot in time move out of the line of fire? What is the effect upon a torpedo of the explosion of a heavy charge under water within a short distance of it? What provision have you for the explosion of such a charge at short notice in or near the path of an advancing torpedo?

A.—Under the circumstances mentioned the helm and rapid-fire and machine guns are the means of defense. If a vessel is moving rapidly and cannot move out of the line of fire in time, her safest position to receive the torpedo is bows on, and stern on if moving slowly. With speed the bow wave would be more apt to deflect the torpedo; it should be taken slightly on one bow, where the wave forms less than a right angle with the keel. Going slow, the wash from the propeller would be more apt to deflect the torpedo, and it should be taken slightly on one quarter. While heavy charges exploded in the immediate vicinity would probably explode it by concussion or deflect it, it would seem as if it were impracticable to have heavy charges ready at the appropriate places, and the chances of hand grenades being effective seem too few to warrant their presence about the deck.

Q.—If you decide to ram, at what speed will you steam, and how will your decision be affected by the direction in which the enemy is moving? Will you or will you not reduce speed, upon making or immediately before making contact?

A.—The ship's best speed is the proper speed to make when attempting to ram, that is, not a spurt that may give out before reaching the enemy, but the highest steady speed that can be counted upon to continue during the manoeuvre. Then smaller angles of helm will produce greater effect. It would be well to shut off the steam upon making contact with the enemy when striking him on or nearly on the broadside, otherwise it would be well to notice the effect of the blow before stopping the engines. You might escape with less injury after delivering the blow if the pressure was continued than if it was shut off from the engines.

Q.—Having sustained serious underwater injuries to her forward part, should a ship be steamed ahead or astern in order to run her into shallow water?

A.—Here again the seaman must be guided by the circumstances attending the case. If the water-tight bulkheads will stand the pressure, it is advisable to steam ahead into shallow water for several reasons. The ship can ordinarily be handled more easily when steaming ahead. Collision mats, &c., that would be put over the bow, when practicable, to lessen the leak, would be of little or no use when steaming astern, but would be held in place by the pressure when going ahead. Unless the injury at the bow had caused the draught forward to increase seriously it would be advisable to ground the ship bows first, for otherwise on a steep-to beach the sinking of the bow might drag the ship off into deep water. The injury might be so serious as to make the bulkheads remaining unable to stand the weight of water with the additional pressure caused by steaming ahead, in spite of all possible efforts to support them; damper would be necessary to steam astern into shoal water.

Q.—What will be the effect upon the occupants of a conning tower, even if it withstand the blow of a heavy projectile, (a) from the concussion, (b) from the displacement of the plates? Should a commanding officer attempt to fight his ship from the conning tower? If not, how should she be steered, and from what position can the Captain enjoy the necessary view, while still maintaining communication of some sort with his officers?

A.—The question of the conning tower is a most vital one. It has been discussed partially already in the question about maintaining the chain of command. We have some previous experience from which to judge, viz., the reports of the commanders of our monitors during the war. They all spoke of the difficulty of handling their vessels with the limited view afforded by the conning tower, especially during the smoke of battle. The effect of concussion can only be estimated. Wooden mantlets prevent direct contact that would be fatal at the time of the blow, deaden the force of the concussion by the intervention of an air cushion, and prevent injury from flying bolts. A vessel might be well handled from the conning tower, provided it were well constructed, if it were manoeuvring against one vessel only; but if the vessel were in a fleet, or were manoeuvring against several vessels, it is difficult to imagine how the Captain could obtain sufficiently all-around view to fight his ship from the conning tower. There would be little likelihood of the same commanding officer being able to carry through an engagement unless he were afforded some protection, for would be, he would be sacrificed, probably, at close quarters, at a time when it would be most disadvantageous to change the officer in command. There should be several protected stations, at least one on each bow, from which the Captain could fight his ship. These stations must be clearly visible to those inside the conning tower. * * *

Q.—What are the advantages and dangers attendant upon the use of the electric searchlight against an enemy? Where should a search-light, if used, be projected from? What is its effect upon the sight of your own people? What its effect upon the sight of an enemy? To what extent can the projected ray be used as a screen? Are you prepared with any better method whereby an enemy's ships or works may at night be rendered visible to your gunners?

A.—The electric light permits you to search out your enemy in the dark, and at times to blind his sight, preventing officers of torpedo boats from judging your distance correctly and the gunners of the enemy from pointing their guns. A search-light for picking up torpedo boats should be used as little as possible, but it should be in rear or to one side of your guns. The two requirements are difficult to reconcile, and positions for the lights must be selected according to the arrangements of the ship. The search-light may be used to dazzle the eyes of your own people, or serve as a guide to show the enemy your position. It may be used as a screen by being thrown into the eyes of the enemy's gunners. It must be remembered in a fleet that you may blind friends as well as enemies, and may cause confusion by crossing the beams. Rockets and fire-balls have been proposed to take the place of search-lights for illuminating an enemy's ships works; but they are better adapted to being used from forts than from ships.

Q.—Is any range-finder as practically useful and quick in sight as a rapid-firing gun? Would you use any other in action?

A.—The rapid-fire gun is the best range-finder for the larger guns if it is in the hands of an excellent marksman; for it is only necessary for the pointer servicable to help put the rapid-fire gun on the target, to check the gunner, and to determine the rate of change in range when the vessels are moving rapidly. The great advantage of using the rapid-fire gun as a range-finder is that for the guns you do not wish the exact range, but the apparent range. The low trajectory of modern guns makes this less necessary than formerly; still it must be taken into account that it would be a strange state of the atmosphere when there was no refraction.

After considering these questions the author takes up the problem of battle tactics, and discusses at length the various plans of offense and defense.

Normal College News.

On May 16 and 17 examinations were held at the college to test candidates for an instruction in English, in mathematics, and in pedagogy. There were a large number of candidates.

Prof. Burgess, the recently-appointed Professor of Natural Science, will not begin the work of instruction until next Fall. The Board of Trustees has decided that it will be better for him to devote the remainder of this term to studying the methods of teaching in the college and elsewhere.

The alumnae science class went to Pelhamville Saturday for their weekly outing.

The Alumnae Science Committee held its second annual flower show in the alumnae library last Thursday and Friday. The rooms were crowded all the time, and swelled the receipts which will go toward furthering the committee's work.

Miss Marguerite Merington, '85, author of "Captain Letterblair," has been winning fresh laurels, for she has been awarded the prize of $500 for the most favorably-adjudged libretto for a comic opera, the music of which was composed by Alfred Bird.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Federation of Women's Clubs, Normal College was represented by Mrs. John I. Northrop, '74, President of the alumnae.

The Associate Alumnae will hold a reunion on the 25th of this month. Addresses will be made by President Hunter of the college, Will H. Low, the distinguished artist, and Mrs. John I. Northrop, the President of the association. Miss Sally Akers will sing and Miss Cecelia Bradford, the violinist, will play.

The Neustadt memorial will be presented to the association the same afternoon.

Business on the Pacific Coast.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, May 14.

The Clearing House returns for Pacific coast points are very much more encouraging. Seattle shows an increase over the previous week of $62,975; and Tacoma of $68,382. Portland has reduced its percentage of decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year from 25.4 to 14.3, and San Francisco from 20 to 9.9.

Send a box of 1806 Laundry Soap to your summer house. It improves with age.

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LEARNING THE LANGUAGES

Not a Difficult Task if Properly Undertaken.

PRACTICAL HINTS TO BEGINNERS

Read, Study the Dictionary, Do Not Be Frightened by the Grammar, and It Will Be a Pleasurable Exercise.

From Chambers's Journal.

We do not pretend in this short article to enter into a scientific dissertation on the acquisition of languages, but rather to convey a few simple hints to those who are interested in the subject. There can be no doubt as to the benefit that may be derived from the study of a foreign tongue. It is, in the first place, an excellent memory-trainer. In these days of light reading and frequent skimming we find the unfortunate habit of mind-wandering more prevalent than ever. People do not have time to study, and in many cases they do not have the inclination to take a breathing space and attempt to examine minutely into the meaning of what they read. This habit tends to a superficiality in everything. A great deal is glanced over, merely to entertain or to pass the time, but very little is remembered, and there is absolutely no gain, either in the acquisition of information or in the power of assimilation and discrimination. The mind of such individuals is like a sieve, which allows all the finer material to pass, leaving only the dross, which is fit for nothing but to be thrown away.

Now, the effort required to be exerted in learning a language does a great deal to counteract this fatal habit. It strengthens the concentration, and compels attention to what is being read. In ordinary reading one may glide along smoothly enough, skimming the printed page before him, and get the general "hang" of the tale, article, speech, or whatever it may be; while at the same time the mind is ever and again wandering off into a reverie about some totally different thing. But there is less chance of this taking place if the learning of a language is being engaged in. In the latter case, the mind is not allowed to escape from the control of the will. If it does it is sure to be brought up as with a jerk, and impelled to concentrate its whole power upon the subject in hand. This has the effect of insensibly increasing the quality of attention, which, as we all know, is one of the first requisites to the acquirement of a good memory. And once the habit has been acquired of "paying attention" in one thing it becomes natural to be as keenly observant about everything else we do.

The many advantages of learning a language need scarcely be dwelt upon. One of the most prominent is the largely increased power that is gained over one's own speech. The mental exercise involved in searching the memory for appropriate synonymous words and phrases tends to increase the vocabulary, and to give a greater ease and facility of expression in the use of the mother tongue. There is, besides, the pleasure that is inseparable from every intellectual pursuit; and also the practical profit of being able to converse with a foreigner whom we may chance to meet either in the way of business or pleasure.

But all this said still leaves us with the question to answer, How may one best learn a foreign language? In attempting an answer to this question we are not advancing anything that is new. But the method we would commend is one that cannot be too much insisted upon, particularly in the interest of a certain class to whom these remarks are more directly applicable. Many young men find themselves arrived at a period of life when they feel it difficult to attempt any subject of study. There are many demands on their time, and the effort to attempt any sort of consecutive, concentrated work seems hopeless. They may have endeavored at various periods in their lives to acquire a knowledge of Latin, French, German, Spanish, or other foreign tongue, but, owing to various circumstances, these attempts have had to be given up. The effort to make a fresh start is put off from day to day, although the desire to do something in this direction is still be as strong as ever. Why is this so? Simply because in many cases the contemplation of the task brings up before the vision so much of the hard, grinding, uninteresting nature of the schoolboy task.

There are visions of endless paradigms of rules upon rules, with all their exceptions—oh, those exceptions!—of dull exercises that seem never to get beyond the "books of my sister's brother's friend," or the particular situation of this or that particular individual's umbrella, or something of the kind, or such other interesting object. To wade through a grammar of perhaps 150 pages, getting off by heart—if that be possible—all the conjugations, inflections, exceptions and idioms, is the ordinary accepted notion of what is required to be done in the initiatory process of learning some foreign tongue, after which the pleasing prospect is held out that one may then begin to read something.

Such a system—if system it can be called—is an utterly erroneous one. Little wonder that it repels so many from taking up what is really a most interesting study. To any who contemplate doing so the advice may be given to cast aside all preconceived ideas about the old methods, and begin at once to read the language they are going to learn. Thumb into the grammar and the rules should not be allowed to trouble the mind. Except to those who have had some previous grounding in a language, the grammar is sure to prove a stumbling block, and to beget naught but despair. A good dictionary and a book of simple tales in the language chosen are all that is necessary in the first instance. With these in hand, the motto of the beginner should then be to read, read, read. The printed page, at first new and unfamiliar, will gradually unfold itself as word after word is learned, and when a sentence has been translated the reader will go on with a strange feeling of delight to master more of the contents.

There is no better method of retaining a word in the memory than in having to go to the trouble of looking it up in the dictionary. The word will be certain to stick, more especially if it is found recurring once or twice in the same page. As much reading should be done as time will allow. A page of the dictionary may also be frequently gone over. A good acquirement is undoubtedly interest. In this way the study is made from the first attractive and agreeable. If the book read be by one of the best writers, its inherent qualities will interest, while the increasing power to interpret correctly the writer's meaning will act as a constant stimulus to go on acquiring more words and phrases, and their correct use. The help of a friend imbued with similar desires and aims will be useful. At the very outset attempts should be made to carry on conversation together in the language. The power to do this, at first halting and awkward, will gradually expand. The name of every object which is round about us in our daily life should be learned and referred to in conversation. The phrases employed to denote particular actions and feelings should be looked up as they recur to the mind. Now and again the conversation that may be heard at the table, in the train, anywhere, may be translated mentally. There are many times when one is alone and there is nothing in particular to occupy the thoughts. Such a moment should be seized to recall words we have come across in our reading, and thus make them the more firmly our own. A book of poems will be of much assistance. It is easier to learn a poem by heart than a bit of prose, and if the meaning of each passage has been thoroughly mastered it will be a simple operation to recall each word by its context. In this way it is wonderful how rapidly the vocabulary increases.

Of course, it must not for a moment be assumed that we counsel the entire neglect of the grammar. That would be a profound mistake. The grammar will by and by be taken up with almost as much interest as the tale itself, for, as the beauties and graces of the language reveal themselves, the learner will not rest content till he has made himself master of all its intricacies. But what we want to insist on is that the grammar in the first instance should be given a secondary place. The method we have thus briefly sketched serves to arrest the attention and interest from the outset, and it robs the study of the nature of a task, which is distasteful to most people who have lost their early enthusiasms. One very important consideration is, that all this may be done in those odd moments of time which the busiest man has at his command. There need be no question of sitting down as it were to the performance of an unpleasant duty. When that feeling is present it is rare that much good work is accomplished. There should be a resolve, too, to do something every day. If an hour cannot be spared, then an odd five or ten minutes should not be lost. However little may be attempted, it should be steadily persevered in. To learn a foreign language in this manner is a pleasurable exercise; to attempt the task according to the old methods is a dreary drudgery, which repels the mind and too often ends in failure.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Hiram Barney.

Hiram Barney, who died at Spuyten Duyvil Saturday after a short illness, was born in Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y., May 30, 1811; graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1834, and studied law with Judge Waterman of this city. Later on he came to New-York and formed a partnership with William Mitchell. This was in 1840. They established a commercial law business. Mr. Mitchell died suddenly, and Mr. Barney, in March, 1849, became associated in business with Benjamin F. Butler, formerly Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Jackson, and his son, William Allen Butler.

Mr. B. F. Butler, having soon afterward retired from active practice, Mr. James Humphrey of Brooklyn became associated with the business, and the firm was continued under the name of Barney, Humphrey & Butler, and afterward, on Mr. Humphrey's election to Congress, under the title of Barney, Butler & Parsons, which was succeeded, on Mr. Barney's retirement, by the present firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard.

The dead lawyer was Collector of the Port of New-York under Lincoln during the first three years of his Administration, when he resigned, declining an appointment to a foreign mission.

Mr. Barney's first wife was Susanah Tappan, daughter of Louis Tappan, the abolitionist, by whom he had five children. His second wife was Miss Kilburne of Keokuk, Iowa, sister to Mrs. Gen. Schofield.

In 1830 Mr. Barney became identified with the temperance and anti-slavery cause, and was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society in this city, being associated with John Jay, Bishop A. C. Coxe, Theodore B. Weld, and Henry B. Stanton.

He was nominated for Congress in 1840 by the Anti-Slavery Party of this city, but received only 350 votes. In 1848, when the Anti-Slavery Party formed the Free-Soil Party, Mr. Barney was a Presidential Elector. In 1852 he was on the Electoral ticket for Hale and Julian.

When the Republican Party was formed, in 1856, Mr. Barney was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Frémont and Dayton. At that convention Mr. Barney voted for Sumner instead of Frémont. He attended the convention at Chicago in 1860 which nominated Lincoln and Hamlin, and visited Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill., a few weeks after the nomination. He succeeded in raising $35,000 in New-York, which he sent to the State Committee in Illinois.

The Republicans of New-York sent Mr. Barney again in January, 1861, to Springfield, in company with George Opdyke, afterward Mayor of New-York, and Judge Hogeborn of New-York to consult Mr. Lincoln regarding his Cabinet. Lincoln called upon Mr. Barney at his hotel, and at the President's request wrote out a list in leadpencil of the Cabinet, to which President Lincoln replied:

"I cannot appoint Judd for Secretary of the Interior, but I will take care of him. I must give that place to Caleb Smith of Indiana. I have promised Henry Lane. I cannot appoint Dayton, although he is perfectly acceptable to me, as I have promised the place to Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania."

Morris H. Henry, M. D.

Dr. Morris H. Henry died at his home, 581 Fifth Avenue, at 10:30 o'clock last evening, after an illness of about two weeks. He was fifty-nine years old.

Dr. Henry was born in London, England, and was educated in London and Belgium. His father was a celebrated Oriental scholar. His godfather was Sir Moses Monteflore.

Dr. Henry came to America and was graduated in medicine from the University of Vermont in 1860. He was Assistant Surgeon in the navy during the civil war.

Dr. Henry was a well-known authority on skin diseases, and for five years edited The American Journal of Dermatology. He was appointed Surgeon in Chief of the New-York State Emigrant Hospitals in 1873, by the advice of Gov. Dix. His skill as a surgeon and his abilities as a linguist led to his appointment to this position. He was the inventor of several appliances that have been widely adopted. Among them are the application of the plano-convex lens to examination of the throat and upper air passages; cutting forceps for the removal of plaster dressings; depilitating forceps, and cartilage scissors, to facilitate the removal of dense tissues.

Dr. Henry published monographs on various diseases, in which he was recognized as an authority. In 1876 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the University of Vermont. He was noted for his opposition to quackery and his endeavors to raise the standard of the medical profession. He received in 1885, with the approval of Chief Justice Waite, the degree of L.L. D. from the university of North Carolina.

His skill while surgeon in the Emigrant Hospitals, and his improved methods of treating certain diseases of the veins, won for him recognition from foreign countries. The King of Greece, with the sanction of the University of Athens, conferred on him the Royal order of the Saviour. The Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his services to the medical profession, bestowed on him in 1888 the Imperial Order of Osmanlie, and jewels as souvenirs. Dr. Henry in his last visit to Europe, in 1890, was invested by the Sultan of Turkey with the Imperial Order of the Second Class of the Mejidie, with the rank of Grand Officer.

Dr. Henry was a member of many medical and surgical societies. He was also a member of the Union Club. He was at one time the medical adviser of the late Jay Gould, who had great confidence in his abilities.

Dr. Henry leaves a wife and one son, Hugh Hastings Henry. Mrs. A. A. first wife was a daughter of the late Hugh Hastings, editor of The Commercial Advertiser.

Cuthbert Powell Wallach.

Cuthbert Powell Wallach, a Pay Inspector of the United States Navy, on the retired list, died at the Marlborough Hotel yesterday, after a lingering illness. He was born in the District of Columbia and received his appointment to the sloop of war Preble in 1861. He was attached to the steam sloop Mississippi of the West Gulf blockading squadron the first two years of the war, and was then ordered to the Powhatan, flag ship of the West India station. After a short period of shore duty he was assigned to the Portsmouth, and subsequently served in the Guerrière, then on the European station. He was promoted to Pay Inspector March 3, 1871, and was Fleet Paymaster of the South Atlantic station in 1877. He was placed on the retired list July 14, 1889. He leaves a daughter and a son, Richard Wallach, a First Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, and now stationed at Newport.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Robert Robertson died at his home, 254 West Fifty-fourth Street, Saturday. He was a member of the Scotch pig-iron importing firm of James Williamson & Co., in Wall Street, and of the Iron Exchange, and was a writer of considerable note on iron trade topics. Mr. Robertson was seventy-two years old. He was born in Scotland. The funeral will be held this afternoon at his late residence.

—Moses Monroe, for many years a member of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, and one of the largest merchants in St. John's, died yesterday. His death probably will throw a large number of persons out of employment. Mr. Monroe was one of the few sufferers from the financial disaster who agreed to pay creditors in full. The rule was to compromise with creditors.

—Charles William Havemeyer, a son of the late William F. Havemeyer of this city, died yesterday at his home, Yeadon, near Philadelphia. He was about forty years old.

—Adam Ramage, a well-known paper manufacturer of Holyoke, Mass., died yesterday. He was born in Scotland.

British Fleet in Puget Sound.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, May 19.—The British fleet from Corinto, Nicaragua, reached Puget Sound to-day. The flagship Royal Arthur has in tow the gun-vessel Wild Swan. The fleet has proceeded to the dock yard at Esquimault.

For Nervous Exhaustion

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. A. L. Turner, Bloomsburg Sanitarium, Philadelphia, Penn., says: "As an adjunct to the recuperative powers of the nervous system, I know of nothing equal to it."

MAY LEASE THE CASINO

Rumored that Mr. Lederer Might Take It—Bondholders Will Probably Sue the Bixby Estate.

It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Lederer of the firm of Canary & Lederer will take up the lease of the Casino from the Bixby estate for a term of years, and that the Messrs. Aronson and the bondholders of the Casino Amusement Company will sue the Bixby estate for over $50,000 for terminating the lease without paying $50,000, which wouldhave been due in five years had the Aronsons kept on paying the rent and the taxes.

Everything was quiet about the Casino yesterday. Marshal Leubuscher and Deputy Marshals Bernard, O'Beirne, John Fitch, and Stephen Markham were on guard inside.

Mr. Leubuscher said that a few persons who had been employed by the amusement company called to take their property, which he handed over to them as soon as they were identified. If the property in the Casino building that belongs to the Casino Amusement Company is not taken out by it within a reasonable time, it will have to be put out on the sidewalk under the dispossess warrant, said Mr. Leubuscher.

It was said that the bondholders of the Casino Amusement Company had held a meeting on Saturday afternoon at the office of their counsel, Messrs. Guggenheimer & Untermyer, in Wall Street, to consult as to whether they should try and make an arrangement with the Bixby estate and take up the lease again or fight the matter in the courts. Mr. Untermyer said that the bondholders represented a capital of $125,000 invested in the Casino, and that his firm represented bondholders to the extent of $100,000. Another meeting of the bondholders will be held to-day, and it is probable that a suit will be brought against the Bixby estate for the bondholders to recover the money that the lease clearly states should be paid when the estate takes possession. At least $50,000 would be a just appraisement of the amount to which the bondholders would be entitled.

Mr. Lederer, Mr. Freifeld, counsel for the Bixby estate, and Thomas Hamilton, the Treasurer of the Vaudeville Company, held a conference last evening in Mr. Lederer's office at the Bijou Theatre. Mr. Lederer said that an offer of the lease of the Casino had been made to him by Mr. Freifeld for the estate, but that arrangements had not yet been completed, though they might probably be to-day. Neither Mr. Lederer no Mr. Freifeld would tell what amount had been asked for rent, nor what had been offered, but the offer of

FROM DR. BRIGGS'S FRIENDS

A Surprise for the Conservatives of the Assembly.

SECRET CIRCULAR TO THE LIBERALS

An Effort to Influence Delegates to the Presbyterian Assembly in Their Choice of a Moderator.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 19.—Quietly circulated among the leaders of the General Assembly here to-day were several copies of a typewritten circular, containing the secret instructions which were sent out from New-York to Commissioners-elect in anticipation of the meeting of this Assembly. These circulars bear the marks of the Presbyterian League, an institution founded upon the lines of the old Peace-and-Work combine three years ago, which tried to save Dr. Briggs from his prosecutors when the famous heresy trial was on in New-York.

The league was organized to undo the work of the Portland and Washington Assemblies, whose deliverance upon the truthfulness of the Bible created such a panic among the liberals, and to secure a reversal of the Assembly finding in the case of Union and Lane Seminaries. Some copies of these circulars fell into unworthy hands, and they are now in the possession of the conservative leaders. They come from the Cedar Street banking office of W. S. Gilman & Son, a concern allied through the marriage of its principal to the Wall Street house of Brown Brothers, over which presides John Crosby Brown, the head of the Presbyterian League, and chief benefactor of Union Seminary. The circulars are on manifold paper, closely written, and they bear signs of having been published in large numbers.

Some of the circulars have been heavily interlined with ink, and the flimsy paper has caused the ink to spread so that they are read with great difficulty. The copy shown to the United Press correspondent to-day by one of the foremost of the Western Commissioners bore, under a long handwritten addition, which extended over the page and upon the back of the manifold, the signature of Winthrop S. Gilman, the "son" in the firm above mentioned. Mr. Gilman is the gentleman who conducted an extensive correspondence throughout the Presbyterian Church on the subject of the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith, when that project was before the Church. He made notations of the answers of each Presbytery on the various phases of revision, and was able to tell of the state of mind of the Church at any time on any of the mooted points under discussion. He is an energetic, tireless worker in whatever cause he espouses, and it is a genuine surprise to the conservatives here to find him enlisted in the work of the Presbyterian League. The showing made by the opposition in the vote for Moderator may be traced to such ability as his.

The circular referred to bears date May 11. The envelope which has the business card of W. S. Gilman & Son printed on the upper left-hand corner, bears the same date in its postmark. It contains full instructions as to the management of the General Assembly in the matter of its organization. It gives reasons why Dr. John Hall and Dr. George Alexander will not come to the Assembly to stand as candidates for the Moderatorship. The candidacy of either would be unwise, the letter says, at this juncture, as it would be impossible to elect an Eastern man. A Western man would do much better, and Dr. William N. Page of Kansas is proposed as an eligible candidate, calculated to inspire confidence in the peace-loving commissioners.

The circular contains information as to Dr. Booth's candidacy and warns the Western delegates of the dangers that would result if he were chosen. It describes Dr. Booth as dictatorial and severe, and urges all peace-loving, fair-minded commissioners to come forward to the support of Page and defeat Dr. Booth. Further advice is given as to Dr. E. E. White's leadership of the movement against Dr. Booth. Delegates are referred also to the forthcoming issues of The Evangelist, the organ of the Liberals, which was to contain a statement of the great pastoral home missionary work of Dr. Page in the West.

In the circular were some inclosures, one being a clipping from a newspaper, giving a list of Commissioners-elect. This list was carefully decorated with ink marks, indicating by different colors of ink the theological views of each delegate, whether he was an ultra-conservative or a liberal or only a mildly conservative man, upon whom peace arguments could be used to advantage. One of the circulars shown to-day contained a postscript in Mr. Gilman's handwriting giving further instructions and quoting at length from a letter received from Dr. E. E. White of Columbus, Ohio, giving his views on the situation.

These circulars are being diligently employed by the leading conservatives to strengthen their cause in the Assembly. They say that it is the promoters of the Presbyterian League who have ruined the missionary boards of the Church. The leaders of the league are the controlling Directors of the Home and Foreign Boards, and it is because of the Church's distrust of these men that the contributions to the boards have fallen off so heavily.

The Commissioners to the One Hundred and Seventh Presbyterian General Assembly distributed themselves to-day over the city, taking in the sermons of the Church's greatest preachers. Moderator Booth attracted the largest number. His congregation was an audience of gray-haired ministers, many of them worthy to be called fathers of the Church. It was an audience such as a Presbyterian preacher may hope to face but once in his existence, as it can be gathered only by the honored name of Moderator. Dr. Booth departed from the line usually followed by Moderators and preached a Gospel sermon. Previous Moderators, led by the burning interests in the theological disputes before the assemblies which they have been called to moderate, have chosen to defend the faith of the Church in the Bible and standards, but Dr. Booth picked out a theme that might suit any pastor in any pulpit far removed from the theological controversy and doctrinal strife. His subject was: "Christ lifted up to draw the world unto Him."

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL

Navigation Delayed for Several Weeks by Breaks.

RONDOUT, N. Y., May 18.—The boatmen on the Delaware and Hudson Canal are having a hard time of it this season. Just after the canal opened, the warm Spring rains came, causing high water and washing away the towpath for nearly the entire distance from Eddyville to Honesdale. This caused navigation to be suspended for nearly three weeks. Last Wednesday there was a break at Ferguson's lock, near Rosendale. While this was not of a serious nature, boats could not get to Rondout until repairs were made and thus a number of light boats going up and loaded boats coming down were compelled to tie up for two days.

To-day it was announced from the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company that sixty-five feet of the embankment near Honesdale, dividing the canal from the Lackawanna River, were swept away last night, the bottom of the canal being carried out to a depth of 6 feet. This is unlucky for the canal company, as there is now for the first time in years a supply of coal on the island docks in this city, and there are a number of large river vessels in port awaiting cargoes.

After the present break is repaired it is said, nearly 100 boats which were laid off last Fall will be put on, and shipping will be rushed until the close of the season.

Mr. Searles's Gifts to Great Barrington.

From Vanity.

Within the last year Mr. Edward F. Searles has made three handsome gifts to the town of Great Barrington. The first, an extensive piece of property lying along the east bank of the Housatonic River, and which is to be reserved for a public park; the second, another tract of several acres in the same locality, which he has dedicated to the exclusive use of the ladies for a "picnic" ground, and the third, a broad stretch of level meadow, to be known as the "Olympian Fields," encircled by a bend in the river, and which he will have laid out for the athletic youth of the town. There are rumors as to the ultimate disposition of "Kellogg Terrace," but as Mr. Searles has never expressed any intention of giving the structure to the art purposes hinted of by the knowitalls, perhaps it is just as well not to anticipate.

CAN'T ALWAYS TELL ABOUT BOYS

Edward Fleming's Father Thought So When He Found the Son Who Had Been Saying He Was Dead.

Just before the Cunarder Lucania left her moorings at noon Saturday a well-dressed boy of about fourteen walked into the ticket office on the pier and asked for a ticket to Ireland.

"Whereabouts in Ireland?" asked the agent.

"I don't know," said the lad, "you see, Sir, my father and mother are both dead, and all my uncles and aunts live in the old country, and I want to go to them. My father died about three weeks ago."

"Where did you get the money?" asked the agent, for the boy had placed $68 on the counter.

"Oh," said the boy, "I got that from his insurance."

The agent did not believe the lad, and turned him over to a policeman, who was on duty at the pier. To the policeman the lad said that his name was Edward Flemming, and that he was fourteen years old. He had lived, he said, since his father's death, with his aunt, Mrs. Bailey, at 532 West Thirty-fifth Street. Flemming was then taken to the rooms of the Gerry Society, and yesterday morning he was brought before Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Court.

He repeated his story of his being an orphan, and of his wanting to go to his father's relatives in Ireland. At that moment a tall, well-dressed man, with a full beard, pushed his way through the crowd and up to the Judge's bench. The lad looked at him coolly for a minute, and then said in the most nonchalant manner: "Hello, pop."

Every one was surprised, not half so much as was the father, when he learned that his son had said that he was dead. He remarked that he was, at all events, alive enough to give the lad a good thrashing when he got him home.

The boy would not account for the money found in his possession. He said he had found it, but Justice Simms decided to commit him to the care of the Gerry agents until the case could be more fully investigated. Mr. Flemming told Justice Simms that his son had always been a good boy, and that he had never known him to lie. "But, then," he added, "you can't always tell about boys."

HEBREW SCHOLARS AT WORK

RECEPTION AND EXHIBITION AT THEIR INSTITUTE.

Sunday Exercises Prove an Interesting and Instructive Sight to the Thousands of Visitors.

The first invitation tea at the Hebrew Institute took place yesterday afternoon. The association had invited about 4,000 uptown people, and the larger portion of these were present and inspected the institute. They were escorted through the various departments by the officers and saw many of the different classes actively engaged in the pursuit of their regular Sunday exercises.

The President of the Educational Alliance, Isidor Straus, acted as guide for many of the visitors and explained the workings of the institute. He was assisted by Prof. H. M. Leipziger, A. F. Hochstadter, Misses Julia Richman and A. Minnie Herts, as well as by many of the officers and members of the association. Although less work is done on Sunday afternoon than at any other time during the week, still, there was much to interest the visitors.

On the top floor the gymnasium was in operation, as was also the girls' class in cooking. The institute cadets gave an exhibition drill, and the Halevy Male Chorus was heard rehearsing under its musical director, Leon Kramer. The singers are at present studying Wilhelm Sturm's cantata, "Columbus's Last Night," which they will render at a concert to be given shortly after the close of the art exhibition.

The cooking school, which is provided with a well-equipped, airy, and inviting kitchen, was in charge of the class of twenty girls from nine to thirteen years of age. They prepared strawberry shortcake, bread, biscuits, stuffed fish, and chocolate. Three girls are selected at each session to act as housekeepers, whose duties consist of keeping the tables, chairs, and utensils clean, and assisting the cooks. After the dishes are prepared two of the girls act as waitresses, and spread the linen, set the table, and serve the meal.

The classes in gymnastics gave an exhibition of their regular course under the guidance of their instructor, Hermann Weber of the New-York Turnverein. The average daily attendance in the gymnasium consists of seventy men, forty women, fifty-five boys, and thirty girls.

On the third floor are the attendants of the Aguilar Library and Reading Room were kept busy accommodating about 800 east siders of all ages. These two departments of the institute are very popular with the people of all denominations in that section of the city.

On the second floor four classrooms were filled with boys, girls, and young women. Some were being instructed in the Hebrew language and religion according to the Jewish belief. In one of the larger rooms the cadet corps gave an exhibition drill.

The first floor was entirely devoted to the kindergarten the children from three to six years interested the visitors by their declamations, class singing, and instructive games. The display of their handiwork was highly creditable, and the little ones seemed particularly proud of their accomplishments.

In adjoining rooms the industrial and dressmaking classes of girls ranging from twelve to sixteen years of age were pursuing their studies, and the visitors were agreeably surprised at their deftness with the needle and sewing machines. In the Directors' rooms the ladies served refreshments and made every one feel welcome.

In the auditorium, on the ground floor, the free art exhibit is in progress, and the visitors found the display of pictures equal to some of the best that have been held up town. The present art exhibition has proved a sucess far greater than was anticipated by its promoters. The attendance up to the present has been more than 40,000. At this rate, the exhibition at its close will have been visited by more than 125,000 persons. Each many of the invited guests had on this occasion paid their first visit to the Hebrew Institute, and so well were they impressed that a large number of them appended their names to the membership list.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew Officers.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 19.—The State Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew closed a two days' session to-night with a farewell service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The speakers were the Rev. H. C. Swentzel of Brooklyn, John P. Faure, and John W. Wood of New-York. Two hundred delegates were in attendance. The officers elected for this year are:

Honorary President—Bishop Coxe of Western New-York; President—W. H. Stevens of Watertown; First Vice President—Norman White of Brooklyn; Second Vice President—Frank L. Lyman, Syracuse; Corresponding Secretary—M. K. Lewis of Buffalo; Recording Secretary—C. D. Allen of Troy.

Memorial Window Unveiled.

The Stephens memorial window was unveiled in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and the Rev. Dr. David Gregg delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion. The window represents the meeting of Christ with two of his Disciples on the way to the village of Emmaus. The passage from which the artist, Alexander S. Locke, has drawn his subject is taken from the Gospel of St. Luke, xxiv., 28, 29: "And He made as though He would have gone further. But they constrained him, saying, 'Abide with us.'"

Tastes good as it goes down, does good when it gets down.

HIRES' Rootbeer

makes the children rosy-cheeked, keeps the parents healthful, helps the old folks carry their years lightly. A 25c. package makes the whole family happy.

CHAS. E. HIRES CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Silverware in fine old English and Colonial designs may be found at our store.

R. Wallace & Sons MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths, 226 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

HE HAS A HABIT OF RUNNING AWAY

Freddie Brown Keeps the Police Busy Trying to Find Him.

Freddie Brown, seven years old, who has given more trouble to the police in the annexed district during the last year than any other boy of his age, ran away from home Monday last, and last night had not been found.

Freddie is a habitual runaway. He is an orphan, who has been adopted by an uncle, Richard Brown, a mason, living at 197 St. Nicholas Avenue. Mr. Brown reported Freddie missing at Police Headquarters yesterday, and a general alarm was sent out. Mr. Brown said Freddie had no reason for running away, except an early development of the wandering spirit. A general alarm was sent out for him last January, but Freddie appeared in a few days at the house of another uncle, William Brown of 1 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, who sent him home again. He was picked up by the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station ten days ago, but ran away again, and had to be reported missing to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street police on Saturday night.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun rises...4:38	Sun sets...7:15	Moon rises...2:18

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:28	4:44	10:28	11:09
Governors Island	4:42	5:13	11:02	11:52
Hell Gate	6:35	7:06	12:30	1:20

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 20.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Allsa	Navassa	May 9
Bermuda	Bermuda	May 17
Cherokee	Charleston	May 18
City of Birmingham	Savannah	May 18
El Dorado	New-Orleans	May 15
Francisco	Hull	May 3
Fulda	Bremen	May 11
Herschell	St. Lucia	May 11
Indian Prince	St. Lucia	May 11
La Gascogne	Havre	May 11
Runic	Liverpool	May 10
Tallahassee	Savannah	May 15
Vigilancia	Havana	May 18
Yoxford	Gibraltar	May 5

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

Alvena	Kingston	May 16
Hathor	Hamburg	May 6
Manitoba	London	May 10
New-Orleans	New-Orleans	May 15
Rhynland	Antwerp	May 10
Scandia	Havre	May 10
Stuttgart	Bremen	May 9
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	May 11

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

Concho	Galveston	May 15
Kronprinz F. Wilhelm	Gibraltar	May 12
Neustria	Gibraltar	May 7
Thingvalla	Christiansand	May 8

THURSDAY, MAY 23.

Advance	Colon	May 16
Chateau Lafite	Bordeaux	May 10
Marengo	Antwerp	May 11
Trave	Bremen	May 14
Werkendam	Amsterdam	May 11

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

Bohemia	Gibraltar	May 10
Boston City	Swansea	May 11
Campania	Liverpool	May 18
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	May 16
Germanic	Liverpool	May 15
Galileo	Hull	May 10
Pawnee	Gibraltar	May 10
Patria	Hamburg	May 12
Prins Maurits	Port au Prince	May 18

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

La Champagne	Havre	May 18
Paris	Southampton	May 18
Sicilia	Christiansand	May 11
South Cambria	Gibraltar	May 11

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Allianca	May 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	May 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Newport	May 20	Colon	Pier 54 N. R.
Bovic	May 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Alsatia	May 21	Hull	24 State St.
Lahn	May 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	May 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	May 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
Friesland	May 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	May 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Normannia	May 23	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Orinoco	May 23	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Cuffo	May 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Maracaibo	May 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Etruria	May 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	May 25	London	4 Broadway.
City of Rome	May 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Alisa	May 25	Jamaica	24 State St.
Thingvalla	May 25	Christiania	F'ch, Edye Co.
Peninsular	May 25	Lisbon	148 Pearl St.
S. of Nebraska	May 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Fulda	May 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fontabelle	May 25	Barbados	39 Broadway.
Philadelphia	May 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Dania	May 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Veendam	May 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	May 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Bolivia	May 25	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Runic	May 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Trave	May 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	May 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	May 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Rhynland	May 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	May 30	Colon	35 Broadway.
P. Bismarck	May 30	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	May 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Werkendam	May 30	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Para	May 31	Colon	Pier 54 N. R.
Campania	June 1	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
Hamburg	June 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ethiopia	June 1	London	4 Broadway.
Patria	June 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	June 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	June 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ems	June 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	June 1	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	June 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kaiser W. II.	June 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Teutonic	June 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	June 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westerland	June 5	S'th'mpton	87 Broadway.
Columbia	June 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Havel	June 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	June 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	June 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Mohawk	June 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	June 8	London	4 Broadway.
Hekla	June 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
S. of California	June 8	Christiania	F'ch, Edye Co.
Maasdam	June 8	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Prussia	June 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bourgogne	June 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Colorado	June 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Tauric	June 8	Hull	22 State St.
Saale	June 11	Bremen	29 Broadway.
New-York	June 12	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	June 12	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	June 12	Antwerp	29 Broadway.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra	6 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	June 15	Liverpool	135 Front St.
Phoenicia	June 15	Hamburg	4 Bowling Gr.
Vega	June 15	Lisbon	37 Broadway.

Arrived.—New-York, Sunday, May 19.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda May 16, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Maracaibo, Sukeforth, Maracaibo May 9 and Curacao 11, with mdse to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 A. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, from New-Orleans May 14, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Hawkhurst, (Br.,) Ellis, Macelo April 27, with sugar to A. Luder—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to William P. Clyde.

Bark Elma, (Br.,) Petersen, Para 18 ds., in ballast to Thomsen & co.

SS Delta, (Br.,) Kennedy, Halifax, N. S., May 16, with mdse to J. C. Seager & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Cherokee, Bearse, Jacksonville May 16 and Charleston 17, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles; Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) for Dover.

Bark Matanzas, for Havana.

By Cable.

GIBRALTAR, May 19.—SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from Genoa for New-York, passed here to day.

HAVRE, May 19.—SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from Hamburg for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

HULL, May 19.—SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Malet, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, May 19.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence at 10:10 A. M.

MALTA, May 19.—SS Pathan, (Br.,) Capt. Wright, from New-York for Chinese and Japanese ports, passed here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 19.—SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from Bremen for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

TALES OF HORROR RETOLD

Echoes of the Atrocities Perpetrated on the Armenians.

TESTIMONY OF SOME OF THE VICTIMS

Men and Women Who Saw Their Entire Families Murdered, and Narrowly Escaped Themselves, Tell the Story.

BOSTON, May 19.—A letter relating to the alleged Armenian atrocities has been received by a citizen in Boston from an American resident in Turkey, the value of which consists in its accounts of interviews with refugees and returned soldiers, some of whom have been witnesses before the commission of the European powers. The letter says:

One morning (when I was at Moosh) the door of the little room which I occupied was opened and in came two persons, women we supposed by their dress. I was surprised at the early call. I concluded some important errand had brought them, and so it was. One of the persons was a wounded man from the Sassoun district in disguise. He sought an opportunity to appear before the commission. That he would not be allowed this, unless careful measures were taken, we had seen abundant proof. The man's name is Avak. He was from Semal village.

He said there were ten persons in his father's family. His father, a brother, and a cousin were killed by bayonet wounds before his eyes. One brother and he escaped, both badly wounded. He said the treacherous enemy gave word to the villagers that "there is mercy for you," giving them to understand that they were safe, whereupon about 300, led by their priest, Der Hohannes, presented themselves before the officers, avowing that they were the obedient, loyal subjects of the Sultan. The order was given to take out the eyes of the priest, which the heartless soldiers did; they then tore away his beard and skinned his face, pierced his throat, and forced him to drink a cup of water, which ran from the wounds in his throat right and left. Death at last ended his terrible physical sufferings.

Immediately after this the soldiers were given order to charge, and a dreadful slaughter by bayonet followed. Early in this massacre Avak was severely wounded and fell; others soon fell upon him, and he remained for a time unconscious beneath the bodies of the slain. Rousing from his well-nigh death stupor in the night, he extricated himself with much difficulty by pushing away the corpses above and around him. Slowly and painfully he made his way to some low bushes, among which he hid for three days, eating leaves, roots, and gum from the shrubs. A cousin, Hachig by name, and also from Semal village, in passing, saw Avak and helped him to get to the shelter of some great rocks not far away. Here, in pain and weakness, he staid three days, his cousin bringing him a little food by stealth. Finding he could walk, he set out alone, and by slow stages was able to reach the village of Shushanamerg, where he had an uncle living. Here his friends wrapped him in the skin of a freshly-slaughtered sheep. When able to be removed, he was taken to a shelter, where hay and straw were kept, in the outskirts of the village.

After about a month's stay there he returned to Semal, where surviving members of his father's family were and had begun to renew some of the houses which the soldiers had torn down and burned a short time ago. The attempt to rebuild was in obedience to the order of the Governor to his subordinates. Avak was living there with a few others who had escaped the massacre, when word reached them that foreign Consuls had arrived at Moosh and wished to see persons who could testify concerning the events at Sassoun. He came to Pertag village and was kept for about ten days in hiding there. The Turks, having heard that a man from Semal was there, tried to find him. The villagers believed, and with good reason, that they sought him with the intent to hinder him from appearing before the commission. He came to us disguised in woman's dress, and we put him in an inner room. He remained there till dusk, when we sent him away, and he was taken in charge by the Gregorians. The English Consul approved, and at length the poor man was able to appear before the commission. We saw the scars of the bayonet wounds, twenty-two on his back and nearly as many on his head. I shall never forget that sight!

I also saw another refugee who said he was from Semal, that his name was Abadoor, and that four from his family had been killed. He alluded to the terrible tortures inflicted on Der Hohannes, and to his having his eyes taken out while he was alive.

A woman from Alpee, a village of forty houses, told me she escaped by telling the soldiers: "I'll be a Turk and follow you." She said she saw them kill her husband, and when a soldier seized her, she appealed to an officer close by, imploring him for her life. He said, "Let her go." They beat her severely, took most of her clothes, and then allowed her to run away. She said she could hardly get on because of the slain persons who covered the ground, and that sometimes she had to step upon the corpses. She hid among rocks, and finally escaped, but was sick a month from the effects of the cruel beating she received. She said that she knew several women who, having hid themselves and children behind trees and rocks, were compelled to choke the younger children when they began to cry from hunger, lest the soldiers hear the cries and discover them. Sometimes, too, the distressed mothers would fill the children's mouths with dirt to drown their cries, especially when they saw any one drawing near.

I saw one woman, and heard of another, who was begging in the streets of Moosh, whose reason had evidently been shattered by the terrible experiences they had passed through.

The letter details the testimony of a number of other victims of the atrocities in Armenia, but they vary from the above only in detail.

The Longevity of Vegetarians.

The deaths of vegetarians, as recorded in The Vegetarian Messenger since the beginning of 1893, show that fifty-five and fifty-nine are early ages for vegetarians to die at. Since 1890 our contemporary has noticed the death of twenty vegetarians. Of these, one, Dr. Wielobyckl, was 100 years old; Mr. Couchman was eighty-eight, Elder Evans was eighty-five, Prof. Myrtl was eighty-four, Mr. Holcroft was eighty, Mr. Sladdin and Mr. Hunt were seventy-eight, Mr. Higgins was seventy-six, Mr. Hill was seventy-five, Mr. Holt was seventy-four, Miss Farquhar was seventy-two, Mr. Humphreys was seventy, Herr von Seefeld was sixty-eight, Mrs. Bowmer was sixty-five, Mrs. Clarke was sixty-three, Mr. Burns was fifty-nine, Mr. Procter was fifty-five, and Messrs. Nicholson, Booth, and Rickards were respectively forty-nine, forty-seven and forty-six.

These figures show, at all events, The Messenger claims, that as regards longevity vegetarians can hold their own against the general population.

The Telephone as an Alarm Clock.

From The Boston Herald.

A Portland business man has hit on a new scheme for being awakened at the proper time in the morning, which he declares beats any alarm clock that ever was invented. He has his telephone in his bedroom, and each night when about to retire he calls up the central office, and requests the operator to call him up at a designated hour, in order to find if the "phone" works properly. Promptly at that hour the bell rings loudly, and he is awakened with neatness and dispatch. He claims that the service thus rendered is alone worth the annual rental of the telephone.

Civil Service in the Printing Office.

From the Washington Star.

Public Printer Benedict yesterday notified the joint committee from the various unions in the Government Printing Office that their indorsement of the proposition to put the office under civil service rules had his approval and support. The sub-committee called on Mr. Benedict in person and had a most cordial reception. There were present Mr. J. J. Sullivan, representing the Typographical Union; Mr. F. S. Hayes of the Pressmen's Union, Mr. George E. Gorman of the Electrotypers' Union, and Mr. W. J. Slater of the Stereotypers' Union.

Strange, but True

The child that cannot digest milk can digest Cod-liver Oil as it is prepared in Scott's Emulsion. Careful scientific tests have proven it to be more easily digested than milk, butter, or any other fat. That is the reason why puny, sickly children, and thin, emaciated and anæmic persons grow fleshy so rapidly on Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites when their ordinary food does not nourish them.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

There is not a Storekeeper

or an office occupant in this city who cannot afford to have a telephone. 25 cents a day ($90 per year) will pay for moderate use of our most improved service with exclusive wire, (metallic circuit,) and you can save cost of at least one messenger, besides car fares and telegraph charges.

Telephone, write, or call for further particulars.

Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co., 18 CORTLANDT STREET.

BOYS ASLEEP IN AN ICEBOX

Ran Away from Home to Coney Island and Didn't Dare to Return.

When Milkman Smith arrived at J. H. Sieman's, a grocer at Sixth Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, with milk, as usual, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, he held his lantern in the box and found two small boys sleeping in the corners. The box contained considerable ice. He closed the lid and went out to notify the police.

It took some time to awaken the boys, as they were benumbed by the cold, and their clothing was dripping wet.

After getting the boys to the station house and warming them up, they gave their names as Andrew and William Krouss, ten and seven years old, and said they lived with their parents at 615 Union Street, Brooklyn. The boys had their clothing dried and were then put in a cell and covered with blankets, and they soon fell to sleep.

When they awoke and had been fed they said they had played "hookey" from school on Thursday, and had wandered to Coney Island. They did not return until late at night, and were afraid to go home, fearing they would receive a severe beating. They lingered in the vicinity of their home on Friday, but could not pluck up courage to return, and on Friday night they slept in hallways. On Saturday they begged enough to eat, and at night climbed into the open icebox.

Their parents were notified, and took the two boys home.

Indian Necessities.

From The Washington Star.

"What the Indian needs," said the eminent sociologist, "is a rational system of supervision."

"That's right," replied the man who has lived in the far West; "what the Indian needs is gettin' rations to 'im reg'lar an' enough of em."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, showers, decidedly cooler in northern portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, threatening weather, with showers in northern portion, decidedly cooler, possibly freezing temperature Monday night, southerly winds, becoming northerly. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, threatening weather, possibly showers on the east coast of Massachusetts, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northwest.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, cooler, except if extreme southern portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, generally fair, cooler, variable winds, becoming northerly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, cooler, easterly winds, becoming northerly. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler in the interior, southerly winds, becoming variable. TENNESSEE, fair, except showers in western portion, cooler, northerly winds. KENTUCKY, threatening weather, possibly showers in western portion, cooler, northerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, except showers in the early morning in southern portion, warmer in northern portion, variable winds, becoming southerly. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, cooler in extreme northern portion, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, slightly cooler in extreme northern portions, variable winds. LOUISIANA, fair, except showers in northwestern portion, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except showers in northeast portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, cooler in eastern portions, southerly winds, becoming northerly. ARKANSAS, fair, except showers in northern portion, cooler in southern portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, cooler in the southern portion, northwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, cooler in eastern portion, northerly winds. OHIO, fair, cooler in southern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. MICHIGAN, fair, warmer in northern portion, cooler in extreme southern portion, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy weather, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. IOWA, partly cloudy weather, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, fair, except showers in eastern portion in the early morning, cooler in southern portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, partly cloudy weather, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. KANSAS, fair, except showers in southern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, threatening weather and probably showers in central portion, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds.

The storm has moved from Lower Michigan to the St. Lawrence Valley and is now central north of Maine. An area of high pressure covers the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The pressure is also high in the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the extreme Northwest. The barometer has risen in the lake region, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and generally in the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature has risen in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. It has fallen in the lake regions, the Middle Mississippi Valley, Kansas, and Colorado. Rain has fallen in the lake regions and snow in Upper Michigan. Frosts prevailed generally Sunday morning in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and Northern Iowa. Unsettled weather with showers are indicated for New-England, and possibly showers on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will be lower in New-England, warmer in the northwest districts, and nearly stationary elsewhere.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

116—Hawley vs. Steamship Normannia. 88—Gypsum Packet Company vs. Horton. 69—Minch vs. Tug Victoria. 71—Western Insurance Company vs. Tugs Thomas Purcell, Jr., and Eagle. 26—New-York and Northern Railroad Company vs. Scow Mayflower. 122—Egbert vs. St. Paul Fire Insurance Company. 123—Christall vs. Ste

The New-York Times

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Tzigane.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Charlotte Corday.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—The Passport.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—National Sculpture Society Exhibition. Floral Display.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Corner Grocery.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Arms and the Man
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Lily of Killarney.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Twentieth Century Girl.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and the Man Up Stairs.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville Living Pictures.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	49	58	6 P. M.	49	67
6 A. M.	47	58	9 P. M.	49	65
9 A. M.	47	59	11 P. M.	49	65
12 M.	49	64	12 P. M.	50	64
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CRISIS.

It is assumed by the Governor of South Carolina and by its two United States Senators, one of whom is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and by that committee as a whole, that the decision of Judge Goff declaring the registration laws unconstitutional does not invalidate the general provisions of the act of last December in regard to holding a convention to frame a new Constitution. They propose going on with the election of delegates without the registration of voters, and to have the convention held in pursuance of their avowed intention of securing "white supremacy" in the State.

Judge Goff's decision dealt only with the registration law of 1882 and the provisions of the act of last December relating to registration, and the injunction originally granted and made permanent by the decision merely restrained one of the County Supervisors from proceeding under these enactments. The question of holding a convention was submitted to a vote of the people and decided in the affirmative at an election conducted under the law of 1882, and the petitioners in the case before Judge Goff claimed not only that the result of that election was null and void on account of the unconstitutionality of the law, but that the actual vote was falsified in the returns and was not in favor of the convention. The court was asked not only to restrain the Supervisors from making the registration, but to prevent the holding of any election for delegates and the meeting of any convention to change the Constitution. The decision did not, however, directly touch the question of the validity of last year's election or of the act of the Legislature, apart from the registration provisions, and the injunction did not in terms forbid the holding of an election on the third Tuesday of August next or the assembling of a Constitutional Convention in September.

The State Committee, of which Senator Irby is the Chairman, held a meeting last week, in which Gov. Evans and Senator Tillman took a conspicuous part, and it ordered primary elections to be held in all the counties of the State on the 30th of July, to choose candidates for delegates to be voted for on the 20th of August. It was declared that at the primaries "every white voter in this State shall be entitled to vote who will make pledge to the managers conducting the election that he will support the nominees of such election on the day of the election to be held on the third Tuesday in August for delegates to the State Constitutional Convention." According to the resolution adopted, three managers and one clerk are to be appointed by each County Democratic Executive Committee to hold the primary election, and "two managers shall be reformers and one manager and the clerk shall be conservatives, or vice versa." Each candidate for nomination as delegate is required to file a pledge ten days before the primary that he will abide by the result and support the nominees, and no votes can be counted for any candidate who has not signed such a pledge. Nothing seems to have been said about the manner of conducting the State election in August.

There have been many "wild and whirling words" in South Carolina since the decision of Judge Goff was rendered, and though these were calculated to produce mischievous excitement, what the men in political power in the State say is of much less consequence than what they do, and what they are proposing to do seems to be calculated to bring on a much more acute crisis than has been produced yet. They seem to be determined to go on and hold an election and frame a Constitution in accordance with Gov. Evans's declaration that, "Constitution or no Constitution, law or no law, court or no court, the intelligent white men of South Carolina intend to govern her."

There is nothing to prevent the organization of a white man's party in South Carolina or the holding of any kind of a primary election under the authority of party committees, but when it comes to making a Constitution and giving it effect it will be a different matter, and some regard will have to be paid to Constitutions, laws, and courts. The "conservatives" of South Carolina appear thus far to be taking little or no part in these proceedings, and the language and conduct of men like Evans, Tillman, and Irby are calculated to repel rather than to win their co-operation. There is no indication that Republicans, white or black, have any intention of preparing for an election in August, and the negroes, who really constitute a majority of the citizens of the State, are all ruled out of the primaries ordered by the so-called Democratic Executive Committee of the State.

It seems to us that the Governor and Senators who are so determined to govern the State of South Carolina in their own way are only complicating matters and preparing for more serious trouble, in which they will find themselves on the wrong side, with Constitutions, laws, and courts all against them. It would be much wiser for them to abandon these irregular proceedings and devote themselves to the appeal from Judge Goff's decision and to having the limits of State authority clearly defined and established in the matter of the suffrage and of the registration of voters. Tillman's talk about a "sanguinary campaign" and about "open rebellion" against Federal authority is foolish and dangerous nonsense—dangerous for him and for his State.

ALDRICH ON DECK.

Not the least important incident in connection with the converging of Republican Presidential candidates upon New-York City at this time has been the presence of Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Senatorial representative of the Sugar Trust. As champion of the Trust and bound by ties of the closest interest to the management of that organization, Senator Aldrich would have been faithless to his financial patrons and false to his political instincts if he had failed to be on deck when several prominent Republican aspirants for the nomination of 1896 were in or near the city.

The Republican Party is looking to the Sugar Trust for a contribution proportionate to its profits in the coming campaign, and if the Sugar Trust is to furnish the sinews, it is only fair that the various candidates should be made to understand that the Trust does not intend to waste its sweetness, and that a quid will be expected for the quo.

While the terms of the peace arranged between the Sugar Trust and the protected manufacturers last Fall have not been made public officially, there is a general and doubtless a well-founded impression that one condition of the treaty is a heavy contribution on the part of the Trust toward Republican campaign expenses, and that another part of the arrangement is that the Trust and the other protected interests are to act as allies in laying as great a tariff burden as possible, with the aid of a Republican President and Congress, on the people of the United States. Of course, a Republican President would be a necessary party to the fulfillment of such a bargain, and the timber out of which the Republican Presidential candidate is to be selected is therefore a subject of keen interest to Senator Aldrich and his associates.

IN THE WOOLEN FACTORIES.

In the weekly review of trade and industries published by R. G. Dun & Co. on Saturday last, after a reference to the recent increase of wages at the works of the Carnegie Steel Company and of Jones & Laughlin, we find the following:

"No advance has been found practicable in the woolen mills, where conditions as to prices and foreign competition are very different."

We showed on the 14th inst., however, that advances had been made by more than twenty woolen companies or firms, among these being several very large and well-known concerns—for example, Stevens & Sons, Dolan & Co., Chase & Sons, the Worumbo Mills, and the Weybosset Mills. The increase in the three factories of M. T. Stevens & Sons, a firm which does a very large business, was made on April 2, and was the first notable advance following the increase of the coke workers' wages by 15 per cent. We publish again below the increases in woolen factories which were set forth in our list of the 14th inst.:

Moses T. Stevens & Sons, three factories, at Haverhill, Mass., North Andover, Mass., and Franklin Falls, N. H.; Thomas Dolan & Co., Philadelphia; Wholfenden, Shore & Co., Cardington, Penn.; Washington Mills, Lawrence, Mass.; Worumbo Mills, Lisbon Falls, Me.; E. W. Chapin & Co., Chapinville, Mass.; United States Bunting Company, Lowell, Mass.; Lakeside Manufacturing Company, Leicester, Mass.; E. S. Stevens, Quinnebaug, Conn.; Slater Woolen Company, Webster and East Webster, Mass.; John Chase & Sons, Webster, Mass.; Vassalborough Woolen Mills, Vassalborough, Me.; Weybosset Mills, Olneyville, R. I.; Dodge-Davis Manufacturing Company, Bristol, N. H.; Westerly Woolen Company, Westerly, R. I.; Jesse Eddy Woolen Mill, Fall River, Mass.; S. K. Wilson, worsted mill, Trenton, N. J.; A. L. Sayles & Sons, Union Woolen Mill, Pascoag, R. I.; Norwalk Mills Company, Norwalk, Conn.; Norristown Woolen Company, Norristown, Penn.; Denison & Co., Stillwater, N. Y.; Woodstock Woolen Mills, Norristown, Penn.; Norwich Mills Company, Norwich, Conn.

The increases noted above affect the wages of about 12,000 employés.

ELECTRICAL RAILWAYS.

The announcement that a suburban elevated road of which the trains are to be operated by electricity is about to be opened in Chicago is of especial interest in New-York. If the new enterprise is successful, the adoption of the system by the Manhattan Railway ought considerably to improve the service of that corporation. It is just now in a mood to welcome improvements, since the competition of the cable roads has considerably lessened its patronage. For any distance less than ten miles, and perhaps less than three, the difference in favor of the elevated roads in point of speed is more than offset by the other advantages of surface transit.

It is in point of speed that the chief advantage of electricity would consist. The locomotives in use upon the elevated roads are as heavy, doubtless, as the structure will safely bear, but they are not powerful enough to give what can fairly be called railroad speed. Such speed might be attained by the use of electricity, and with a positive diminution in the weight of trains. The incidental advantages in the avoidance of noise and smoke are also very considerable. But these conduce only to the comfort and convenience of the public, and hence cannot be expected to interest the management of the Manhattan Company.

THE UTAH CONSTITUTION.

The Constitutional Convention of Utah, which assembled in accordance with the enabling act of Congress on the 4th of March, adopted a complete Constitution for the new State on the 6th of May, and it will be submitted to a vote of the people of the Territory for ratification at the general election next November. Some features of this document will excite special interest on account of the peculiar history and at least one "peculiar institution" of the Territory of Utah.

Its most interesting feature, from this point of view, constitutes Article III., and is entitled "Ordinance." It is declared to be "irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this State." Its first paragraph reads: "Perfect toleration of religious sentiment is guaranteed. No inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; but polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited." This "ordinance" also includes a declaration that the Legislature shall make laws for the establishment and maintenance of public schools which "shall be open to all the children of the State and be free from sectarian control." This declaration is repeated as the first section of an article of the Constitution relating to education, which also declares that "neither religious nor partisan test or qualification shall be required of any person as a condition of admission as teacher or student in any public educational institution of the State," and that no appropriation of public money shall be made by the State or any civil division or any public corporation "to aid in the support of any school, seminary, academy, college, university, or other institution, controlled in whole or in part by any church, sect, or denomination whatever." Every effort seems to have been made to give assurance in the Constitution that polygamy would not be revived and that no preference or advantage would be allowed to Mormonism in public affairs. There is in the "declaration of rights", the usual guarantee of religious liberty, freedom of conscience, &c., but it contains some unusual phrases, as, for instance, that no church "shall dominate the State or interfere with its functions."

Another interesting feature of this Constitution is the declaration that the rights of citizens to vote and hold office "shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex," and that male and female citizens "shall enjoy equally all civil, political, and religious rights and privileges." It does not say, however, that they shall be subject to the same duties and obligations. No person can vote without having been a citizen of the United States for ninety days before the election.

Among the useful restrictions upon the legislative power is one prohibiting it from passing special laws incorporating cities, towns, or villages or amending their charters. The Legislature must provide by general laws for the "incorporation, organization, and classification of cities and towns in proportion to population," which is a somewhat vague and ambiguous phraseology. There is a limitation put upon the power to incur debt and to impose taxes, by the State and by counties and towns, and a very foolish requirement of a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation on all property in the State, property being defined as including "moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, franchises, and all matters and things (real, personal, and mixed) capable of private ownership." Of course, the attempt to apply this will be a failure in Utah, as elsewhere, and will result in the grossest inequality in the collection of taxes.

The Constitution errs, as most recent instruments of the kind do, in trying to do too much, but its faults in that respect are fewer than those of some of the new States.

THE MORA INDEMNITY.

Now that a favorable result, thanks to Mr. Gresham's vigorous action, has been secured in the Allianca affair, perhaps Spain will find leisure to attend to a much older cause of grievance that has been presented by our Government for her consideration.

Shortly before the close of the late session of Congress, that body passed a resolution requesting the President to insist upon the payment of the sum of $1,500,000, which Spain had long before agreed to furnish in settlement of the claim of Antonio Maximo Mora, and also to demand interest on that sum from the time when it was due. As this period covers, we believe, nearly nine years, the claim is a serious one, on its pecuniary side, and perhaps, therefore, may be found more difficult of adjustment than was the case of the Allianca, which only required words of apology.

It is serious, also, in the subject matter involved. Mr. Mora, a naturalized citizen of the United States, was unlawfully condemned to death by court-martial at Havana, in 1870, and his estates in Cuba were confiscated. He was not even present at this mockery of justice, and it became an easy task for our State Department to show that the sentence of the court violated not only Spain's treaty with us, but her own laws. A decree of restitution was accordingly ordered, in 1873, and confirmed in 1876. But the Cuban authorities, instead of carrying out this plan, continued to hold the sugar plantations. During the recent debate in Congress an official report showed that up to Dec. 3, 1877, the Spanish Treasury had received to the credit of Mora's estates $2,817,000. Nevertheless, the affair dragged on for various reasons, until, in 1886, Spain offered to pay, in lieu of restoration of property, a round sum of $1,500,000, and our Government, in September of that year, accepted the offer.

Yet even then justice was not done. Spain, when urged to pay, sought to set off against this debt certain wholly unadjusted claims of her own citizens against our Government. Mr. Bayard, then Secretary of State, protested against such a practical violation of the Mora agreement. But Spain held to her purpose, which was that, as her own Minister of State expressed it, of putting a new face on the agreement. Thus the affair went on until Mr. Cleveland again became President, when Mr. Gresham took the matter up, and, as an inducement to Spain, offered to submit all unliquidated claims between the two countries to arbitration, provided this long-delayed Mora indemnity should be paid. The reply, by no means hurried, was a simple expression of opinion from the Minister of State that the Spanish Cortes would vote the amount required, "provided such vote coincides with the decision of the United States to pay the pending Spanish claims."

It was this reply that caused the indignation of Congress to express itself in the peremptory form already spoken of, and to make a demand for interest which would swell the original amount kept back to more formidable proportions. Even during the previous session a committee of Congress had declared that the attempt of Spain to force our Government to settle certain unliquidated and disputed claims by withholding the indemnity fixed and pledged to Mora was not only equivalent to continuing the decree of confiscation against him, but "in the nature of reprisals against the United States."

Language more emphatic than this and that of the resolution adopted this year could hardly be expected without straining the relations between the two countries. What makes the case worse is a set of figures laid before Congress, showing that up to the date already spoken of, Dec. 3, 1877, Spain had received in her own Treasury more than enough to pay all Mora's debts and all the indemnity besides. This grievous wrong has now gone on, first and last, for a quarter of a century. With the more pressing Allianca affair out of the way, it may be hoped that Spain will find time to attend to this old grievance.

CARNEGIE WAGES.

Some time after that memorable reduction of wages by the Carnegie Company in 1892, which was followed by the strike at the Homestead Works, Mr. John Sherman asserted in the Senate—and certain Republican papers offered the same explanation—that the company had been compelled to reduce wages because the duties on iron and steel products had been reduced by the McKinley tariff.

The Carnegie Company increased the wages of 15,000 employes by 10 per cent. last week, voluntarily, the workmen being under contract for the remainder of the year at the rates then in force. It should be noted also that the upward movement in wages was started in March by what is practically a Carnegie firm, when H. C. Frick & Co. increased the wages of their coke workers, voluntarily, by 15 per cent.

All this has taken place under the new Democratic tariff, and our Republican friends have continuously asserted that paralyzing reductions were made by that tariff in the iron and steel schedule and elsewhere. Shall we hear Mr. Sherman and the Republican press explaining that the Democratic tariff by increases of rates compensated for the McKinley tariff's "injurious reductions" of duties on iron and steel?

MILK SUPPLY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

There have been few attempts in the West thus far to ascertain the condition of dairy herds in the milk-supply districts of the large cities and to prevent the communication of tuberculosis to children and susceptible adults through the agency of the milk of consumptive cows. The recent action of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, however, shows that the importance of such a movement for the purification of the milk supply is clearly seen in that city.

It appears that the inspection of dairy herds in the vicinity of Minneapolis had been opposed by the Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State, who seems to be very poorly equipped for the duties of his office. He insisted that the dairy herds in the neighborhood of Minneapolis were "in good average condition"; that tuberculin was not a trustworthy diagnostic agent; and that the milk of a consumptive cow was wholesome, except when the disease had become so far advanced that even the udder was affected; and that even when the udder was tuberculous it was very doubtful whether consumers were exposed to any danger. The health authorities of the city and the Board of Trade's Committee on Public Health had their attention directed to certain facts which called for a thorough inspection, and the subject was exhaustively discussed at a meeting of the board.

It was shown by the Health Officer that several carcasses of tuberculous beef had recently been found in the slaughter-houses of the city, and that these carcasses had been traced back to three dairy farms in adjoining townships. The State Board of Health directed Dr. C. E. Cotton, a well-known expert, to test these herds. In one of them, 19 out of the whole number of 23 cows were found to be consumptive; in another 4 diseased animals were discovered, and in the third there were 4 more. Three herds having been examined, with the result that 37 per cent. of the cows in them were proved to be tuberculous, the Health Officer reported the facts to the City Council, and the Board of Trade began to consider the subject.

At the public meeting of the board the history of the recent movement for the suppression of bovine consumption was narrrated, and the arguments in favor of protective inspection were elaborately set forth by the health authorities of the State and city. The President of the State Board of Health, Dr. Hewitt, who was the first to introduce the tuberculin test in Minnesota, reported that he had found 33 consumptives in the dairy herd attached to the St. Peter Asylum for the Insane, and that one township in the State had voted to buy a supply of tuberculin and test all the cattle within its limits. The Health Officer of Minneapolis informed the board that many dairymen had expressed to him a desire that all their cows should be inspected in order that the diseased animals might be weeded out.

The Assistant Dairy Commissioner aired his mediaeval opinions, but there was no one to stand with him. The Board of Trade passed unanimously a resolution calling for the inspection of dairy herds by the city authorities, and will use its influence to procure similar action in the City Council. "This work has got to be done at some time," said the city's Health Officer, "and the sooner those interested become aware of the fact the better it will be for all concerned." If the dairymen can exert sufficient influence in the State Legislatures to prevent the enactment of effective laws for the inspection of herds and the protection of consumers, the cities will take up the question and defend their people by such regulations as were recently enacted by Congress for the protection of consumers of milk in the City of Washington.

An interesting problem in law and equity is that presented by the case of a Brooklyn man who, convicted of a burglary he did not commit, and "pardoned" after he had served nearly two years in Sing Sing, has just sued the State for $101,838.28 damages. Of this amount, $75,000 is claimed for injury to reputation and mental and physical suffering while in prison; the rest is his computation of the amount, with interest, of what he paid to lawyers and of what he lost by the destruction of two business enterprises in which he was engaged when arrested, and which have now passed into other hands, leaving him penniless. Roberts is certainly an injured man. Proofs of his innocence have come late, but are admitted to be sufficient, and there is no reason to doubt that the man was the victim of a judicial mistake for which somebody is, or ought to be, responsible. There are, on the other hand, no intimations that Roberts was not convicted and sentenced by due process of law. He seems to have been the victim of misfortune rather than of wrong. The witnesses against him may have been honest; the prosecuting officers and the Judge were, almost certainly. And yet, his grievance against The People remains, whatever the law may say about it.

Among the numerous reasons for rejoicing that the Legislature has concluded its labors and adjourned for the Summer, not the least is this, that the newspapers will not be forced, for a while, to fill several columns each day with matter that reads like the comminatory psalms. Need for more or less of vehement denunciation, warning, and appeal always presents itself with sufficient frequency in the ordinary course of events, but when Albany is filled with men whose only apparent purpose in life is to injure public interests and advance their own, indignation becomes too nearly chronic among attentive observers of their acts to allow gentler emotions that chance for development and expression which they deserve. At last, fortunately, Albany is deserted. The surges of anger will continue for a while, of course, and the events of the session just closed cannot quite yet be dismissed from discussion, but with the dispersion of the Legislature the storm centre disappears, and before long journalistic and other tempers may be expected to become genial again.

Colorado, it seems, produces "silver women," as well as silver men and some incidental silver. A proverb says that silence, too, is a form of the white metal, but this is obviously untrue. Ex-Congressman Bland, when asked to address an assemblage of Denver's feminine advocates of free coinage, said the occasion was "one of those when language fails," but as he went ahead and made a long and foolish speech just the same, he disproved his own assertion. Never a one of the silveritesses noted it, however. Western finance flies too high for it to give any attention to such small matters as inconsistency and self-contradiction.

Patrons of the Fifth Avenue stages, says an official of the company that provides the public with those not too popular means of transportation, make quite frequently the mistake, of course unintentional, of depositing in the fare box, instead of the requisite nickel, an old-fashioned white cent. If the driver happens to be particularly busy just then he fails to notice the difference, and—the passenger gets a cheap ride. Sometimes, though much more rarely, it is a five-dollar gold piece that finds its way into the box. One might imagine, taking a broad view of the matter, such a view as corporations take, for instance, that this in the end would even things up satisfactorily. It seems, however, that it doesn't. Nobody who makes the white-penny mistake ever appeared at the company's office to insist upon its rectification, while in not a single case has the strayed gold piece been left unclaimed. The official from whom these facts were obtained thinks they prove that human nature is queer, and, taken all in all, no better than it ought to be. He shows a lamentable tendency to become more and more cynical the longer he studies this phase of the general queerness.

A Vicar Imitates Mr. Hyde.

From London Truth.

I gather from the report in a local paper that the vicar of St. James's, Bolton, has adopted a new way of dealing with dissenters. On Sunday week the scholars and congregation connected with the Primitive Methodist Church held their annual procession, and, by request, they stopped to sing a hymn in front of a sick friend's house. Just then the vicar was driving to church. By going down an adjoining street he could have avoided the procession, but he preferred instead to drive straight into the crowd, and it was only through a couple of men seizing the horse's head that a serious accident was prevented. As it was, several children were knocked down and bruised, and, in view of the feeling he excited among the bystanders, the vicar was lucky in getting away without suffering any personal violence himself. Later in the day the populace became so hostile in their demonstrations that the police had to escort his reverence home from divine service, a truly edifying spectacle.

Jews and Spaniards Contrasted.

From the Westminster Review.

The political decay of a nation does not necessarily imply the racial decay of the individuals of which it is composed. The Jews, for instance, are probably more vigorous and numerous than at any time during their past history, and have preserved, in a marvelous degree, their racial characteristics. Perhaps the struggle for existence which they have carried on while dispersed among other nations has increased rather than diminished their pristine vigor. The example of Spain shows how a nation may degenerate; but whether this may be due to the emigration of the most capable individuals at the time of the discovery of America, or to the selective action of the Inquisition, whose 340,000 victims were probably among the more advanced thinkers of the nation, it is difficult to decide.

LUMBERING IN VENEZUELA

There, as Here, It Is Done Without Any Regard for the Future.

Dr. A. Ernst, who was Venezuela's Commissioner at the Chicago Fair, in a communication to the American Forestry Association, says that nothing has been done as yet in his country for the conservation and improvement of forests; they are in every respect such as nature has made them. Some grow on lands belonging to the Nation; many are the property of private individuals; but in neither case have the science and practice of forestry been applied to them. The cutting of timber is done wherever and whenever the circumstances allow it, mostly for the benefit of carpenters and cabinetmakers in the country, and comparatively small quantities are shipped to foreign countries, especially from the ports of Maracaibo and Puerto Cabello. The trade is far from being developed, as the supply is uncertain and the expenses generally too great.

The Venezuelan woodcutters, of course, prefer those parts of the forest which are in the neighborhood of rivers, in order to float the logs down to the seaboard, whence they are shipped to either of the ports mentioned. Splendid timber, however, grows in almost inaccessible places, and the cost of transporting it would be much greater than its commercial value. In some cases the logs are sawed in the forests into boards and square pieces; the former generally half an inch (foeros) or one inch thick, and the latter (called cuartones) measuring about four inches each way. The work is mostly done by hand. Sawmills are as yet rather uncommon, though they might be established almost everywhere without difficulty, water power being generally within easy reach.

The amount of lumber brought to market is, however, not quite sufficient for the requirements of the artisans. A considerable quantity of pitch pine is imported from the United States, principally for flooring. A large sawmill in Caracas receives likewise much square timber (pine) from this country and cuts it into boards. It is very singular that among all the many species of woods in Venezuela, not one has been found suitable for the making of matches, so that the two large manufactories of this article at Caracas import pine wood even from Norway.

In some parts of the country the forests are recklessly destroyed by charcoal burners. This happens, of course, especially in the neighborhood of the larger towns and cities, where charcoal has a ready sale at comparatively high prices. The public authorities have been obliged to interfere on several occasions; for instance, in Caracas, in order to prevent a decrease in the quantity of water that the rivers which have their feeders in the mountain forests carry down to meet the constantly-increasing requirements of the capital. This is the only case where any provision has been made by authority of the law in reference to a forestry problem. The time, however, is not far distant when the Government of Venezuela will pay a more than transitory attention to the many questions connected with forests, and adopt a system of judicious supervision which, while putting a stop to all reckless destruction of forests where the water supply of towns might be endangered, or irrigation in agricultural districts interfered with, will regulate at the same time the cutting of useful timber, even on lands belonging to private individuals or corporations.

NEW PROBLEM IN INDIA

With the Abolition of Caste the Idea of Patriotism May Spring Up.

An intelligent native writer on the condition of India says that although in the past, Hindu thought soared to the loftiest flights and grasped some of the grandest principles ever discovered in ancient or modern times, puerile superstitions, aided by the caste system, prevented that social progress which has been witnessed in the West. This caste system, a socio-religious institution, was the cause, he says, of that absence of public spirit or patriotism which is so remarkable in India. Of only two occasions has this patriotism been evoked, and on each occasion it has been created by an attack on religion."

The first was the religious persecution by Aurangzebe, the resistance to which shook the foundations of his empire; and the second was the supposed attack on religion by the English Government, prior to the mutiny. "The greased cartridges," says this writer, "were undoubtedly the immediate cause of the sepoy war. The English are not disliked; nor can they be said to be liked. They keep the people at a distance, and the people consider them unapproachable. The best of them are generally looked upon with wonder, somewhat like machines in good order which work with unerring precision. The secret of the English rule lies not so much in its military strength or in the benefits it is supposed to confer, but in the caste system, in the general indifference of the people to anything which is not connected with their religion, and in their peaceful disposition, fostered by a spiritual civilization." But the caste system is being broken down, and the political bond, the creation of British influence, is beginning to compete with the religious bond, which has hitherto held the Hindus together as a nation. When this process is complete, the relations of England and India will have to be reconsidered.

Penalties of Ignorance.

In order to realize the dangers to health which may arise from neglect of our larders, we cannot do better than give some consideration to the Local Government Reports on Food Poisoning. Therein may be found every detail, from the deadly feast to the subsequent inquiry. The repetition of cases is truly bewildering. There is the "Wholesale Poisoning of a Family"; "Poisoning of a Wedding Party"; the sausage case; the brawn case; the pork-pie case; poisoning by sardines, tinned meats, &c. In these cases the poison has not been placed in the food by any murderous human hand; but, manufactured in the damp and dim recesses of the cellar, or larder, or in badly closed tins, it finds its own way to the food with all the subtlety of an invisible agent, acting in simple obedience to a natural law. To take one of the many cases:

A family who had hot leg of pork for dinner one Sunday were well on in the following day. On that Monday one or two members of the family ate the cold pork for dinner again, and were attacked with illness from seven to nineteen hours later. Now, in the evening of the same day, two other persons partook of the pork and developed symptoms of poisoning after an interval of only four hours. The poison at the end of the day had become more intense as the day wore on, consequently the supper proved fatal, and those two persons died. The history of the pig was traced and it was proved that the animal was healthy, and that no one else had suffered from eating the other parts of the same pig. On the other hand, the cellar where the cold pork was kept was found to be unfit for the healthy preservation of meat, and it was observed that milk went quickly sour and would not keep in the cellar.—Lady Priestly in The Nineteenth Century.

Sarcasm of the Sledge-Hammer Sort.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Liverpool Vestry, or some of it, has not an exalted opinion of Crimean heroes. It seems that a veteran soldier has taken refuge in the workhouse, and a Mr. Peet objects, on the ground that the veteran has a pension. A mild-mannered partisan feebly protested that the pension was insufficient to keep the hero. But Mr. Peet would not away with this. He considered that it was "not right to encourage these people." Crimean heroes, that is, we suppose. And he added his further opinion that "it was maudlin sentimentality." We quite agree with Mr. Peet. Take away his pension, too. Let him starve. Why in the name of fortune do we let "these people" go on living? It is ridiculous; in a word, it is "maudlin sentimentality." We are glad to have a Mr. Peet to thrust these truths home. We have long looked for him; the world has been pining for him since the decease of the late lamented Gradgrind. Let us have facts, not Crimean heroes. We should advise Mr. Peet to have the Crimean hero thrown out—into the gutter, his proper place. Crimean heroes are cheap enough; we want more Peets. Any one can rush on a bullet or a bayonet; it takes a Peet to be sensible. We hope Mr. Peet will get into Parliament and press these views; and he might in the meantime give the Aged Pauper Commission a good drubbing. This is the right stuff for Englishmen.

Interfering with Natural Selection.

From the Westminster Review.

For countless ages hand-to-hand combat has been the means of selecting the most hardy and robust individuals to perpetuate their race. Now, however, the magazine rifle and smokeless powder will probably exercise a potent influence in the reverse direction. Not only is the smallest and most insignificant individual now capable of inflicting as much injury upon the foe as the most robust, but he offers a much smaller target to his adversary, and has therefore a better chance of escape.

SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKES

Many Italian Cities Visited by the Damaging Shocks.

CITIZENS OF FLORENCE IN A PANIC

Four Persons Killed in the City and Three Thousand Buildings Injured by the Earthquakes.

FLORENCE, May 19.—The population of this city was thrown into a state of panic last night by a series of earthquakes, that did much damage here and in other places. People who were in their houses when the first shock came ran terror-stricken into the streets, and their wild cries could be heard everywhere.

The shocks were so violent that houses swayed like ships in a seaway, and, in a number of cases, roofs fell in, injuring many persons who had not sought safety in flight. The wildest scenes were at the theatres, where performances were going on as usual. The first shock caused those in the audiences to look wonderingly at each other. Then the earth swayed again, and, amid shouts of "Earthquake!" the crowds made wild rushes for the exits. Mad with terror, no respect was shown for the women, weak, or aged, and in the crush many were badly hurt. Upon reaching the streets the crowds from the theatres met those who had fled from their dwellings, and the excitement that ensued made confusion worse confounded.

At Grassina, a suburb of Florence, the shocks were very violent. The extent of the earth movement may be judged from the fact that a loaded omnibus was overturned. Twelve residents of Grassina were hurt. A number of persons refused to reenter their houses during the night. They remained on the streets until after daylight this morning. Many of them took shelter in vehicles.

After the first severe shocks there were repeated lighter ones. The seismic disturbance was felt at Luca, Pontedera, and generally throughout Tuscany. The centre of the movement was at Florence, where, for many years, nothing similar has occurred.

Around Florence a number of houses were destroyed, and four persons were killed.

The Prince of Naples, the Crown Prince, who is residing in the royal palace here, visited several points during the night, inspecting the damage that had been done. At 4 o'clock this morning he started for Grassina, where he remained all day.

As further reports of the earthquake come to hand the extent of the disaster widens. At Lappaggi, a village near Grassina, no less than forty houses were thrown from their foundations and completely wrecked. A sad feature of the disaster at this place was the finding of the body of a young mother with her infant clasped to her heart. She had evidently attempted to flee, but, together with her child, was crushed to death beneath the falling walls of her home.

Great damage was done in Florence. To-day an investigation was made by the municipal authorities, who estimated that 3,000 houses were damaged. The cathedral, (La Cattedrale di Santa Maria del Fiore,) an imposing example of Italian Gothic architecture, and probably the most remarkable building of its kind in Europe, was somewhat damaged.

The Director of the Observatory, of whom many anxious inquiries were made to-day, does not venture to prophesy as to a recurrence of the disturbances, but further shocks are feared.

The seismic manifestation of last night was the most violent that Florence has known since 1445, the earthquake of 1730, which is historical in the annals of the city, having been slighter.

The population of the city is awed by the disaster. Crowds wander about the streets, their only topic of conversation being the shocks. Everybody is anxiously awaiting the coming of the night, the fear being general that the quakes will then again occur. Many persons have entirely abandoned their homes, and intend to pass the night in places where there will be no danger of buildings falling upon them.

A dispatch received this evening from Naples, the scene of so many disastrous earthquakes, says there has been no disturbance in that district. So far as known now the disaster was worst at Grassina.

Shocks were felt at Siena, Pisa, Placentia, and Bologna concurrent with those in this city.

MARINE DISASTERS REPORTED.

Casualties Caused by the Late Storm on the Coast of England.

LOWESTOFT, England, May 19.—The fishing smack Vanduara of this port reports that on Thursday last, when fifty miles east southeast of Lowestoft, she sighted a large bark in a sinking condition. Her pumps were choked and she was showing signals of distress. A gale was blowing at the time, but the mate of the Vanduara and one of her crew went to the bark in a small boat. The Vanduara sailed around in the vicinity all night, but saw no lights. In the morning the bark and the small boat had vanished without making a sign or a sound.

Shortly after the arrival of the Vanduara the smacks Renovation and Flora Bell came into port, bringing with them the Vanduara's small boat, which had been stove, and the bodies of four men, including that of the Vanduara's mate. There was a large gash in the mate's forehead. On one of the bodies was found a knuckle-duster. It is conjectured that the small boat took off some of the crew of the bark, and that they became panic stricken, and struggled and fought with their would-be rescurers.

Nothing is known of the other men who were on the bark, and it is supposed that they were lost.

LONDON, May 19.—The crew of the schooner Die Krone were landed at Hull to-day. They report that their vessel foundered during the late storm.

Many smacks have arrived at Yarmouth and Lowestoft with their decks swept. Some of them report that numbers of their crews were swept overboard and drowned during the storm.

A dispatch from Carthagena, Spain, says that the Dutch steamer Conrad, from Batavia April 17, for Amsterdam, has put into that port with her port bow stove and her forepeak full of water. She was in collision yesterday morning with the British steamer Sully, from Swansea for Marseilles. The Sully was so badly damaged that she sank, and her Captain and a boy were drowned. The Conrad saved the rest of the crew.

REVOLT OF FARMERS IN MEXICO.

Attack on an American Surveying Party by the Enraged Natives.

EL PASO, Texas, May 19.—Information was received here last night of a local revolt which broke out in a settlement between the towns of Guadalupe Calvo and Varvagama, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, a few days ago. The trouble began when the natives living in the district attacked a surveying party under C. P. Morrison, an American, and killed twenty of the party.

The affair was reported to the commander of the Mexican troops at Parral, who immediately started a detachment of 100 men to the scene. Last Wednesday the troops were assaulted by the natives and retreated, leaving half of their number dead and wounded on the battleground.

The appointment of the American, Morrison, to survey Government land which is now occupied by native farmers caused the trouble. Morrison was to receive a certain portion of the lands for his work. The natives number about 2,000 men. Troops have been ordered from Chihuahua to quell the revolt. Morrison escaped.

REFUSED STAMBULOFF A PASSPORT.

Bulgaria's Prime Minister, However, Will Issue One to His Predecessor.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 19.—Ex-Prime Minister, Stambuloff, who, since his retirement from office, some time ago, has been the object of bitter attack by his political enemies, is suffering from diabetes, and his physician has ordered him to go abroad to take medicinal baths. M. Stambuloff applied for a passport, but it was refused him, the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry in his case urging that he was not entitled to leave the country pending a decision in the matter of the charges against him.

Prime Minister Stoiloff does not share in this view, and he has promised to issue an order allowing M. Stambuloff to take his departure without hindrance.

MAY BE DECLARED A BANKRUPT.

Mr. O'Brien in Danger of Losing His Seat in the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 19.—Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., has asked his friends not to collect the subscription left to them by Viscount Wolmer for the purpose of paying the claim of Mr. Patrick A. Chance, M. P., which, if not paid, will result in Mr. O'Brien's being declared a bankrupt and his consequent retirement from the House of Commons.

Mr. Chance acted as Mr. O'Brien's solicitor in the action for libel brought against him by Lord Salisbury, and Mr. O'Brien contends that Mr. Chance was to be paid out of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. Mr. Chance did not take this view of the matter, and, upon Mr. O'Brien's refusal to settle with him, brought an action and secured judgment against him. Mr. O'Brien refuses to satisfy the judgment, and the only apparent result will be his being declared a bankrupt, in which event, according to the rules of the House, his seat becomes vacant.

A SPECIAL INDEMNITY FOR JAPAN.

When She Receives It She Will Evacuate the Liao Tung Peninsula.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.—In view of the doubt prevailing as to the actual settlement of the questions pertaining to the far East, it is necessary to note that Japan, in renouncing the Liao Tung Peninsula and Port Arthur, dealt with the protesting powers—Russia, France, and Germany—in quite a different manner from that in which she dealt with the question of the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei, in which she and China were solely concerned.

Japan, it is now stated, will evacuate the Liao Tung Peninsula when she receives a special indemnity for doing so. This indemnity is quite distinct from the war indemnity stipulated for in the treaty of Shimonoseki.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDHOLDERS.

A New Company to be Formed by the Foreign Committees.

LONDON, May 19.—The Times has a dispatch from Berlin that it will print tomorrow stating that meetings have been recently held by the united German committees of Northern Pacific Railroad bondholders, to whom Chairman Adams of the New-York Reorganization Committee submitted a report. The German committees authorized Mr. Adams to effect the plan of reorganization by foreclosure. A new company will be formed under a special charter.

The necessary working capital will, it is stated, be raised by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. of New-York and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin.

FRENCH VICTORIES IN MADAGASCAR

The Hovas Defeated in Engagements at Sakalave and Amboudemonte.

PARIS, May 19.—An official cable dispatch sent from Majunga, Madagascar, today, states that the French have defeated the Hovas at Sakalave, killing sixty of them. A French Lieutenant and twelve men were wounded.

A French force has captured the Hovas's camp at Amboudemonte. The First French Brigade has arrived at Androte.

Recalled by the Vatican.

VIENNA, May 19.—Mgr. Agliardi, the Papal Nuncio here, whose utterances in Hungary in opposition to the ecclesiastical bills precipitated the recent political crisis in that kingdom and led to the resignation of Count Kalnoky, the Imperial Foreign Minister, has been recalled by the Vatican. It is said that the Nuncio at Brussels will probably succeed him.

Death of a Member of Parliament.

LONDON, May 19.—Lieut. Gen. Randle J. Feilden, member of the House of Commons for the Chorley Division of Lancashire, is dead. He sat in the Conservative interest. He retired from the army as Colonel on half pay in 1876, and was promoted to the rank of Major General in 1879.

The Pilgrims Landed Safely.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 19.—A Turkish vessel having on board 700 pilgrims bound for Mecca ran ashore on a reef fifty miles north of Jidda, the port of Mecca. All the pilgrims were safely landed, but the vessel will probably be a total loss.

Revenge Probably the Motive.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.—Baron Dzanowicz yesterday shot and killed Count Ostrorog, a rich landowner of Minsk. The cause of the shooting is as yet a mystery, but it is supposed to have been done to obtain revenge. The Baron was arrested.

President Diaz's Sister Dead.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 19.—Señora Dena Nicolasa Diaz de Borges, a prominent society woman, a sister of Gen. Diaz, President of the republic, died Friday morning from an abscess of the stomach.

An American Contralto for Vienna.

DRESDEN, May 19.—Edith Walker, the American contralto, who is at present in this city, has been engaged by the director of the Imperial Opera House at Vienna.

NEWSPAPER MEN OF GUAYAQUIL

Patriotic Expressions of a Liberal Paper Which Was Suppressed.

A journal of Guayaquil, the Diario de Avisos, printed the following farewell to the newspaper men of the city who were expelled by the Government of Ecuador, and was at once suppressed:

Farewell, farewell, O soldiers of duty! Farewell, companions of the right. Victims sacrificed on the altar of the most holy of causes, farewell, farewell!

The tears of an entire people accompany you; the benedictions of all the mothers follow you; the pledges of all the maidens are yours, O immortal knights of the press!

Illustrious and unfortunate Gen. Vernaza: thy daughter, thy innocent daughter, does not remain alone; * * * there are a thousand hearts loving her because she is thy daughter, O illustrious exile! She does not yield; no, she remains in the shadow of thy name.

Carbo, Martinez, Barreiro, Noboa, Torres, Avinez, Tamayo, Arellano, Landin! Do not be disheartened; no, let adversity temper your spirits. Do not be disheartened; no, the fatherland expects much from you!

Isidro Suarez: two thousand voices say to thee: We shall meet you soon; two thousand strong men put their hopes in thee because thou art their chief, their eligible chief.

Madrid: Indomitable fighter, ardent republican, farewell, farewell!

Hidalgo: Forever persecuted by all the tyrants of thy country, ever strong and valorous; farewell, farewell!

Espinel: Let thy sombreness be in the future, as it is to-day, thy guide.

And thou, Urvina Jado, whose name is attached to our records as one of the noblest of our patriotic history; thou Urvina Jado, who goest to the arid shores of Paita, where went thy illustrious father after making Garcia the Great tremble; thou who goest to fight in the lack of thy heroic brother; * * * thou José Maria Urvina Jado, who hast sworn to avenge the martyrdom of Daule * * * swear by the memory of thy father, by that of the hero of Elvira, never to compromise with the sworn enemies of thy fatherland and of thy race.

Companions of labor and of fatigue, here we hope. We will not yet quit the pen for the sword; * * * here are our hopes.

To-day the elected of crime are in office to represent the right. To-morrow, to-morrow, we shall be the elect of the people to represent in its assemblies, to direct in its fights, to lead to victory, truth, and true nobility. * * * Here are our hopes. Farewell, farewell!

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia Via Royal Blue Line.

On the occasion of the dedication of the Odd Fellows' Temple at Philadelphia, May 21, 1895, the Royal Blue Line will sell to the public excursion tickets to Philadelphia good to go on May 20 and 21, and for return until May 23, inclusive. One single fare for the round trip, $2.50. Trains leave Station C. R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty St.—Adv.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA

Facts Concerning Its History and Commercial Importance.

ITS MANY NATURAL ADVANTAGES

Present Population Entirely Inadequate to the Development of the Resources of the Country —Valuable Forests.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The archives of the State Department are particularly rich in data concerning Nicaragua. It has an interesting history, distinct physical features, and a growing commercial importance which will culminate in the completion of the Nicaraguan Canal. Nicaragua was one of the five provinces which made up the "Kingdom" of Guatemala, in 1568. Not many years afterward, negro slavery was introduced by the then Governor of the province to supply the demand for laborers, the inhabitants having become decimated by war, torture, and pestilence. Thus early in its history as a place of habitation, its industry had been disturbed by conflicts, and from that time it became necessary for the population to gather into villages for self-protection, a method of fortification which is characteristic of the republic to this day. In 1824 slavery was abolished and the owners were paid the money value of this human property.

Government Palace, Managua.

The present population of Nicaragua is entirely inadequate to the development of the rich resources of the country. The area of the republic accommodates eight of the 300,000 inhabitants to the square mile. It is as if the population of Baltimore were distributed in an area composed of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The Indians which make up the bulk of the laboring population are peaceable and hardworking. The schemes for introducing immigration have all failed, but the population is gradually increasing as the resources of the country become better known, and as its commercial advantages are more highly appreciated.

Some one has compared the shape of Nicaragua to an isosceles triangle, the base of which is the Caribbean coast and the apex the cone of the volcano Cosiguina, 3,000 feet in height, which has been inactive since its tremendous eruption in 1835. There are many other volcanic peaks, most of them associated with traditions of fatal activity. Like many other countries, Nicaragua has had a quarrel with its neighbor, Costa Rica, regarding the boundary between those countries. The question was submitted to President Cleveland, and his decision made valid a treaty which had been concluded in 1858.

The Caribbean coast is 300 miles in length, 150 miles of which is comprised in the Mosquito Reservation, the scene of disturbance recently. The principal Atlantic ports are San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, as it is called by the English, and Bluefields. The first-named city was formerly a splendid harbor, but in 1855 an adjacent river burst its bounds, diverting a large portion of its water into another stream. The result was that the harbor of San Juan del Norte was filled with muddy deposits which ruined that body. The Nicaragua Canal Company, however, has selected this port as the Atlantic terminus of the canal, and has built a breakwater, which, combined with dredges, has rendered the place navigable once more to ocean steamers. The Pacific coast of Nicaragua is about 200 miles in length and is marked by a series of volcanic peaks. The ports of entry are Corinto and San Juan del Sur, the former one of the best-protected ports on the coast and the scene of the entrance of the British marines recently. Corinto has been selected as the Pacific terminus of the canal, and will have to be thoroughly improved to accommodate the traffic of that artificial body.

The country is abundantly irrigated by rivers and streams, and between two great ranges of mountains lie the beautiful lakes of Nicaragua, on which stands the ancient city of Grenada, and Lake Managua, on which is the capital of the same name. Nicaragua has a Rio Grande River, which would have a commercial value were it not for a bar at its mouth which prohibits the entrance of large vessels. This bar has a historical interest as being the point where Columbus lost a boat and its crew, a circumstance which gave to it the name of El Rio del Desastre. The deepening of the water on the bar would not be a difficult or expensive undertaking, and the river will no doubt soon be opened to the commerce of the world. There are other rivers, such as the Coco, along whose banks the English mahogany dealers once had their settlements; the Bluefields, flowing through a region covered with magnificent forests; the San Juan, the most important watercourse in Central America, the navigation of which is interrupted by rapids and rocks, and now brought into prominence by the canal project of which it is to form a part.

The geologists will find a rich field in the five zones of Nicaragua. The first division includes granite, gneiss, sandstone, porphyry, slate, quartz, limestone, and hornblende. The Devonian rocks resemble those of Scotland more closely than similar formations in New-York State. The second division includes the lower carboniferous limestone, Permian magnesian limestone, red sandstone, and variegated shales. At some localities there are long groups of hills and ridges which are evidently terminal moraines referable to a glacial epoch in Nicaragua, contemporaneous with a similar era in North America. The third division embraces the delta-shaped area of all the east-flowing rivers. The fourth division includes ancient volcanic fissures, and which are extremely interesting for the variety of stratification, lithology, mineralogy, and mineral springs. The fifth division takes in the great lakes which were once a part of the Cenozoic Ocean.

There is an erroneous notion that the Nicaraguans, on account of the tropical situation of the country, must suffer from excessive heat. It is said that while on the lowlands of the coasts and forests of the plains the climate is tropical, in the higher regions it is fair and temperate. There are only two seasons in Nicaragua—the wet and the dry, corresponding to our Winter and Summer, respectively. It is said that, with ordinary attention to hygienic laws and temperance in eating and drinking, any one may enjoy as good health in Nicaragua as anywhere else in the world. One naval officer says that while in command of a ship of war with a large crew, stationed on the coast for five months, he never had more than four men on the sick list, and not a single death occurred.

Nicaragua appears to be spared the cyclones and hurricanes which devastate other countries, and has been free from the earthquakes to which volcanic countries are more or less subject. Even the volcanic energy, which in former times must have played so important a part in the topography of that section, has gradually died out.

The wealth of Nicaragua is in her forests and fibrous plants. The mahogany, known as the monarch tree of Central America, a growth of majesty and verdure, is found in abundance. The foliage at certain seasons assumes a hue corresponding to the autumnal foliage of our northern trees, which in the depths of the forest point out to the mahogany-cutter the location of these trees. The cedar and wild-cotton trees are next in beauty and value; the guanacaste, useful for its lumber and its gum; the jenisero, an excellent wood little known to commerce, but resembling the mahogany; the lignum vitae, well known in this country; the granadillo and rosewood, valuable as cabinet woods, are found in the Nicaraguan forests. The fruit trees are also plentiful, as are the medicinal plants, a few of which are known in the pharmacopoeia of this country. Among the best known are sarsaparilla, ipecacuanha, belladonna, ginger, and vanilla.

The agricultural resources of the country have their main strength in the coffee plantations. The industry is still in its infancy, but there are already nearly 30,000,000 trees devoted to this product, making an annual net profit to the planters of more than $2,000,000. In starting a coffee plantation, it is usual to form a nursery, where the seeds are planted at the beginning of the rainy season, say April or May. Thus the young plants are growing while the land is being cleared. The following year, about the same time, the plants will be ready to set out, which is usually done when they have attained a height of eighteen or twenty inches. The plants require plenty of air, light, and water, but should be sheltered from the full glare of the sun. The coffee tree is essentially a tender shrub, and needs protection from the sun from the time of planting, and even for years after it has begun to bear. For this purpose, bananas, plaintains, or quick-growing, wide-branching trees are planted between the rows.

At no time from its first sprouting until its death from old age should a single weed be permitted to remain in the vicinity of a coffee plant. Even after the tree has reached maturity and is in full bearing the plantation must be thoroughly weeded five or six times in the course of the year. This work must be carefully done by hand. As the tree grows, it is improved in health and condition by pruning, but this must be judiciously done, and at a time when it is not bearing. In two years the trees will begin to bear a small number of berries, and at the end of three years a fair crop will be produced, which will continue to increase until the plantation is seven years old, by which time it will have reached its maximum. For persons who have the necessary capital to start and cultivate a plantation and wait until its maturity for returns, there is no more profitable industry in existence at the present day.

Another important industry in Nicaragua is india rubber, in which many American firms deal. The cultivation of bananas and cacao is followed with large and advantageous sales in the markets of the world. Sugar cane grows in extraordinary luxuriance, most of the plantations being under English management. Recently, a large company, with a capital of $300,000, established a large plantation, equipped with machinery, and is now able to produce 500 tons of sugar annually. Cotton is apparently one of the natural products of Nicaragua. Columbus, when he discovered the country, found the natives dressed in garments of cotton cloth. Instead of being an annual plant, as in the United States, it is in Nicaragua perennial. The other agricultural products are corn, tobacco, and rice.

Nicaragua has two railroads, each about fifty miles in length. The rolling stock is all of American manufacture. The cars resemble those used in this country.

One Consul writing to the State Department about the method of living says: "The style of domestic architecture in Nicaragua is the same that prevails throughout the whole of Spanish America. The houses of the laboring classes vary in solidity according to the variations of climate, being in the hot lands near the coast merely light structures of wood or cane and thatched with palm leaves. In the colder regions they are built of adobe, or sun-dried brick, and roofed with tiles. The better class of houses are built in the old Spanish style which was introduced into Spain by the Moors, sometimes of two stories, but more frequently of one only, built around a court yard or patio. In a warm climate no pleasanter residence can be imagined than these houses. The thick walls are built of adobe, cemented and whitewashed, or of stone. These and the heavy tiled roofs exclude the heat. The rooms are spacious and very lofty with great doors, and windows without glass sashes, but closed by heavy wooden shutters and protected on the outside by a grating of iron bars. All the doors of the rooms open upon a veranda surrounding the patio, which is filled with shrubbery and flowers. Here easy chairs and hammocks afford inviting resting places. In the towns, however delightful these houses may be as places of residence, the fact that the verandas and other embellishments are on the interior gives the street a gloomy appearance. The majority of city residences are also connected with stores.

"As a rule, few merchants or traders reside away from their places of business. Rents are high, and have greatly increased of late years. The better class of houses rent at from $40 to $100 per month. In the larger cities many of the houses are built of stone, which is abundant and easily procured. The quality generally used is soft when first quarried and can be worked very easily, but hardens with age and exposure. With abundant material and cheap labor, there is no reason why such high rents should be maintained. In Managua, the capital, where the population is rapidly increasing, and in several other cities the erection of houses for rent would be a lucrative investment, particularly as there are no taxes levied on real estate."

Greytown's Principal Street.

Mr. Armour Suffers a Relapse.

Mr. Charles Armour, who for two weeks has been lying in a critical condition at the Hotel Windsor, had a replase late last night. His heart became seriously affected just before 11 o'clock, and it was thought that he would not live many minutes. He recovered, however, but his pulse, which had been normal throughout the day, became very high.

Mr. Armour's illness is said to be the result of an operation performed upon him for the removal of a growth in his left nostril.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Robert Lenox Banks of Albany is at the Clarendon.

—Bishop Henry W. Warren of Colorado is at the Windsor.

—Charles W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman F. A. Manzanares of New-Mexico is at the Brunswick.

—State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo, W. H. Addicks of Philadelphia, and Thomas M. King, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are at the Waldorf.

Dining Cars on Royal Blue Line.

Two additional trains on the Royal Blue Line to Baltimore and Washington have been equipped with dining cars, making five in all. The dining-car service on the Royal Blue Line is noted for its excellence. Trains leave New-York from Station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street. See time table in this paper.—Adv.

MRS. R. L. STEVENSON IN AMERICA

THE WRITER'S WIDOW WILL CARRY OUT HIS LAST REQUESTS.

His Papers to be Intrusted to Prof. Colvin of England—The Story of His Burial Retold.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, May 10.

"It seems rather odd that I should have come all the way from Samoa to the civilized city of San Francisco to see a fight between two men, who seemed to take a keen delight in hitting each other with their fists."

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, widow of the celebrated poet and author, whose death robbed modern literature of one of its foremost exponents, turned from the window of her room on the Bush Street side of the Occidental Hotel, yesterday afternoon, as she thus described one of her first impressions of the Metropolis of the Pacific coast. Her dark eyes were sparkling, her cheeks were dyed with a hue as warin as the island home she had left behind.

"It was such an interesting fight," she added, with a show of animation, "until one of the combatants ran into that building," and she pointed a finger across the street. "Then the other man took up his station in front of the door and stood on guard, as if he were determined never to leave. I could not help being interested."

Mrs. Stevenson reached San Francisco from Samoa on the Oceanic Line steamship Mariposa yesterday morning, accompanied by her son, Lloyd Osborne, and her daughter, Mrs. Isabel Strong. The porters and bellboys who ushered the travelers to their hotel rooms saw little in their appearance to distinguish them from other people, but when a wagon filled with the most unique assortment of South Sea luggage that has ever been landed in San Francisco backed up to the entrance later in the day, their amazement and curiosity knew no bounds. Instead of trunks and satchels, and dressing cases, there were metal boxes, huge bundles arranged to be carried with poles, curious-looking wooden utensils, and parcels of a queer-looking cloth that was liberally adorned with brilliant red feathers. All these things were carried up to Mrs. Stevenson's rooms and piled upon the floors in delightful confusion.

A reporter found Mrs. Stevenson in the midst of her South Sea possessions at the moment that she was watching the fight on the opposite side of Bush Street. She is a strikingly handsome middle-aged woman, and her short curly hair, that is becoming streaked with gray, frames an intellectual face which is still untouched by the marks of time. Her eyes seem to be jet black, so brilliant is their lustre, and they have a kindly, benevolent expression that is in keeping with Mrs. Stevenson's whole appearance. Her forehead is broad and intellectual, her mouth small and firm. Her manner is graceful, her voice soft and musical, and whether sitting or standing, she assumes an attitude of repose which would delight an artist.

"Have you come to San Francisco to settle up your husband's estate?" the reporter asked, when Mrs. Stevenson had withdrawn from the Bush Street window.

"I have come for my health," was her reply. "My son insisted that I should remain no longer in Samoa, where I seemed to grow worse every day, and he brought me to San Francisco."

"Will you remain here or go East?"

"I will remain here three or four months at least. The sea voyage has already done me a lot of good, and I feel better now than for months."

"You will return to Samoa?"

"Yes. My home is there; all that I have dear is there. Yes, I will go back." This was said very slowly, but with sad emphasis.

"While you are here, do you propose to arrange for the publication of your husband's letters and posthumous manuscripts?"

"Prof. Sidney Colvin of England is preparing to do that now in accordance with a wish that Mr. Stevenson once expressed to him. Prof. Colvin, who is a literary man of ability, is now engaged in collecting Mr. Stevenson's letters. I have authorized him to advertise for them."

"Will Prof. Colvin's work be biographical?"

"In a measure, yes. He will follow Mr. Stevenson's ideas, which he understands thoroughly, in the preparation of the work. During his lifetime Mr. Stevenson entertained a warm love for the United States, and he sometimes felt that he was more appreciated here than anywhere else."

"Did he leave instructions about the disposition of his unpublished manuscripts?"

"He was out of health so many years that scarcely a day passed that he did not anticipate the end, and he told me many things. He also kept in close touch with such friends as he desired to perform certain tasks. His death, however, was very sudden and unexpected, as he had enjoyed better health for a longer period than at any time in his life. If he had contemplated leaving special instructions he was thus deprived of the chance of doing so, but we knew what he wanted, and we executed his ante-mortem commands."

"Was the interment on the mountain peak in accordance with his desires?"

"Yes. Vaia Peak a bold, precipitous, volcanic formation that rises to a height of 1,400 feet, was the final resting place he had selected. Some newspapers, indeed nearly all of them, named another mountain, but he is at rest on the summit of Vaia."

"How far is Vaia from Mr. Stevenson's late home?"

"It is on our estates. It rises almost perpendicularly right in front of our house."

"Is it difficult of ascent?"

"Very. Only natives accustomed to mountain climbing from their infancy can reach its summit without great labor and exhaustion. Only three white men have accomplished the task."

"Was it not a difficult task to carry Mr. Stevenson's coffin up that precipitous height?"

"It seemed an impossible task, but forty resolute and sturdy Samoans accomplished it after a journey that was full of peril. They carried the coffin shoulder high with such consummate skill that they did not shake it once during the trip. They had so arranged for their progress that when one fell—and many did fall—another took his place, so that the march upward did not meet with a single delay. Many white men who knew and loved Mr. Stevenson, set out with the pall-bearers, intent upon joining in the simple religious services that were to be conducted on the summit of the mountain before the coffin was lowered into the grave, but only two of their number were successful. One of these has not yet recovered from the terrible exhaustion that overcame him when he had scaled the height.

"Then you have never visited your husband's grave?"

"Yes, I have."

"You climbed the mountain?"

"I ascended it," was Mrs. Stevenson's reply. "The natives cut out a path for me. They cut steps in the rocks, and, after infinite labor, made it possible for me to ascend to the grave. It was an act of touching devotion to the memory of a beloved friend that deserves to be recorded in history.

"Of course," Mrs. Stevenson went on, "I had to be assisted, but if the path had not been cut for me it would have been impossible to have reached that height. The day I ascended Vaia hundreds of natives went with me. They came from every island of the Samoan group, and among them were many celebrated chiefs, who had known and loved Mr. Stevenson during his life. The women brought flowers in such abundance that they were strewn along the side of the mountain from base to summit, and these they threw into the grave One woman, a devoted creature who had received some kindness from Mr. Stevenson's hand, brought a little tin cross that possessed a value in the eyes of the simple natives far greater than its real intrinsic worth. This cross was not flung into the grave with the flowers and other offerings, but was planted over it, and I did not have the heart to disturb it. The manner in which the cross was offered was very touching."

"Is there a monument over the grave?"

"Only the monument of rocks reared by the natives, and the little tin cross surmounts these. Every chief, every man and woman, who heard the news seemed to feel that a dear friend had departed. Thousands of them came to view the remains, hundreds brought simple offerings, which they laid on the bier with touching affection. The chiefs brought pieces of mat cloth, which is a Samoan's most precious possession. Here is a sample of it," and Mrs. Stevenson walked across the room to a big tin box, and took up a piece of brownish cloth of coarse, hard texture, and held it up for inspection. It was fringed with little red feathers of brilliant hue, but it looked more like the material that is employed to make bags in this country than anything else the reporter could think of.

"I know it looks cheap and common to your eyes," exclaimed Mrs. Stevenson, "but it buys land in Samoa. Age adds to its value, and the older it is the more it is worth."

"What are the red feathers for?"

"Without the feathers the cloth would have no value. The feathers are plucked from a bird that is not only rare, but has few such feathers, and therefore these possess a tremendous value in the eyes of a native. I remember once I saw two birds in a cage, and, upon examining them closely, I discovered that they each had two very brilliant feathers. A day or two later, when I saw the bird again, the feathers were gone, and I asked a woman what had become of them. She told me that she had plucked them to put on a hat. New cloth is not very valuable, for it has no history, but, viewed from the standpoint of an American, its value would seem fabulous."

"Then it must be scarce?"

"Only the chiefs and rich men can afford to own it. A chief who has very little is poor indeed. For my own part I have twenty-six pieces."

"Then, you are rich, from a Samoan standpoint?"

"Not as rich as your American millionaires, but richer than some Samoan chiefs," replied Mrs. Stevenson.

"When will you take up Mr. Stevenson's posthumons manuscripts?"

"When Graham Balfour, a cousin of Mr. Stevenson, reaches San Francisco. He was in China when Mr. Stevenson died, and did not hear the news until nearly all the rest of the world knew it. I expect that he will join me here."

"Are there any unfinished stories?"

"Yes; there is 'Weir of Hermiston,' which Mr. Stevenson had only begun. I cannot tell you how much of it he had written, but I do know that he regarded it not only as his most ambitious, but his most interesting, work, and he believed that it would have more success than any other book he had written."

"Will 'Weir of Hermiston' be given to some other writer to complete?"

"Mr. Balfour will determine that, for he konws what Mr. Stevenson's wishes were. There were some verses, but I cannot recall them now. As for short stories, there may be some, but what topics they relate to I am unable to say."

"Have you any plans of your own about their publication?"

"I have, but I would rather not state what they are at the present time, because nothing will be done without a full consultation between everybody interested in their final disposition."

"Did Mr. Stevenson express any wishes on that score before he died?"

"Not immediately; for he was not expecting death. One of the last things he received was the book of poems of Goss, dedicated to the vanished Tusitole, the family name of Mr. Stevenson. It greatly affected Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Baxter, who for years acted as his financial agent, sold his books and poems to publishers, and handled his money matters generally, has attended to the settlement of the estate. He is now engaged in collecting and assorting the manuscripts that were left and will take or send them to Prof. Colvin."

"Will your son, Mr. Osborne, take up any part of Mr. Stevenson's unfinished work?"

"We do not know what he will do, as he is a very young man. He has a talent for writing, and may develop it as time rolls on. In any event, he will go to London to consult with Prof. Colvin."

After her simple narrative of the story of the last hours of the great novelist, who passed away amid the fragrance of the flowers of the South Sea Islands, which had been his home for so many years, Mrs. Stevenson reverted to her voyage across the Pacific.

"Until the last two days," she said, "it was very pleasant. Then we encountered a terrific gale. The last night we were aboard I had to keep the electric lights in my stateroom burning so that I could see to dodge the luggage and chairs that were flying in every direction. The arbor bowl, which you see there, flew about in an alarming manner, and I got one or two severe knocks from its legs."

The arbor bowl referred to by Mrs. Stevenson is a huge wooden vessel about a foot deep that stands on four legs. It is made of very hard wood, and Mrs. Stevenson says she intends to use it in brewing Samoan drinks. Resting in the bowl was a typewriter that the great novelist sometimes used to write letters or copy manuscripts. It is the property of Lloyd Osborne, Mrs. Stevenson's son, who brought it from Samoa for work.

"Have you the latest photograph of Mr. Stevenson?" the reporter asked.

"I do not think I have it with me," Mrs. Stevenson replied. "I did not care to risk carrying those I had across the Pacific, because the protographer who took them lost his plates in a fire."

"Do the natives hold religious ceremonies over Mr. Stevenson's grave?"

"Yes, they hold Christian services. There is only one native of my acquaintance who openly boasts that he is not regenerated and converted, and he is such an honest, willing fellow and such a terror to evil doers that I have left him in possession of my home days at a time."

FOREIGN NAVIES.

Concerning the coming naval review at Kiel, The Naval and Military Record (British) says: "And once again the all-important question of 'who pays?' will be ventilated and discussed to the disparagement of England, unless the Treasury follow the precedent observed on the occasion of the visit of the French fleet, and a sum of money is voted to cover extraordinary expenses. England is the only civilized power that compels naval officers to pay the expenses of entertainments to foreigners, and though officers with private means may enjoy the honor out of a spirit of pure patriotism, those who have no other resources than their pay find it extremely difficult to make the sacrifice and so save the Admiralty from the stigma of churlishness. When the Italian fleet visit Spithead, poor, crippled Italy will pay the expenses of her own officers; but supposing the English officers, unwilling to dip their hands too deeply into their own pockets, refuse to respond to the visitors' hospitality, a political question of an extremely thorny character may rise. Yet it is the rule to expect naval officers to pay from their own resources to protect the Government against an imputation of putting a slight upon a foreign and friendly power."

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According to a British service journal the trials of the gun mounting which is to be supplied to all ships of the Majestic class, with the exception of the Caesar and Illustrious, have been concluded, in time to allow the mountings to be manufactured for the Majestic and Magnificent as soon as they are wanted. Sir William Armstrong & Co., the paper says, have invented an ingenious arrangement, whereby the energy absorbed by the hydraulic presses on the recoil of the gun is utilized to run the weapon out again into the firing position, while the ammunition is sent up by the hoists into a central position in the barbette. The arrangement is an exceedingly ingenious one, and will save more than half the time now occupied in firing heavy ordnance. In the plan first introduced the gun was run out by means of springs, but in repeated trials these broke, and the system had to be abandoned.

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The new Austrian war vessel Monarch, which was recently launched from the yards at Pola, is intended for coast defense, and is built of Siemens steel with armor of nickel steel. She carries a very powerful armament, with an unusual proportion of quick-firing guns. The vessel has a displacement of 5,500 tons. Her speed is to be from 16 to 17 knots.

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The British battle ship Renown, one of the largest vessels included in the Naval Defense act, has been successfully launched at Pembroke.

The Renown is a first-class twin-screw sheathed battle ship, and is the only vessel of her class. Her dimensions are: Length, 380 feet; breadth, 72 feet 4 inches; draught of water, 26 feet 9 inches; displacement, 12,350 tons; freeboard amidships, 17 feet 3 inches. The hull is built of steel, and is sheathed with teakwood 4 inches thick, which will be coppered. She has a protective deck formed partly of two one-and-a-half-inch steel plates and partly of two one-inch plates. Her armor, which is about 16 feet deep, forms a citadel, within which, beneath the protective deck, are her engine and boiler rooms and her magazines. She has two redoubts, plated with ten-inch Harveyized armor. The armor plates surrounding the citadel vary in thickness from 6 inches to 8 inches and 9 inches and 10 inches. Her propelling machinery is to consist of two sets of triple-expansion engines with vertical cylinders,

RELAY EXCITES INTEREST

Trenton Wheelmen Predict Another Jersey Victory in The Times Race.

MRS. WILLIAMS TO ACT AS STARTER

She Is the President of the Mercer County Lady Cyclists and Will Officiate at the Fifth Relay Point.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—The wheeling enthusiasts in this section are displaying more than a passing interest in this year's big relay race promoted by The New-York Times. The Mercer County Wheelmen have taken the initiative, and this means that

Mrs. A. F. Williams.

the most influential men in this city favor the great race that will pass through here on the 8th of June.

The call for pilots along the route of the race from New-York to Philadelphia has met with a liberal response from the cyclists hereabouts, and there is no doubt whatever that the route in Mercer County will be well lined with interested riders of the silent steed.

One of the officials of the race at the relay point near this city will be Mrs. A. F. Williams, President of the Mercer County Lady Cyclists. Mrs. Williams will start the three riders on the last twenty-five-mile run in the tri-State contest. She is the first woman rider to survive a century run from Newark to Philadelphia.

The organization of which Mrs. Williams is the leader of one of the most successful ladies' cycle clubs in the country. It has twenty-six members, and on the day of The Times race it is expected that her clubmates will act as an escort to Mrs. Williams when she goes to the starting point in the fifth relay.

Some of the members of Mrs. Williams's club are Miss Hunt, who is Vice President; Miss Ida Phillips, Miss Anna Barnaby, Mrs. Florence Nangle, Miss Julia Howard, Miss Mable Brokaw, Miss Kitty Tantum, Miss Catherine Donlan, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. George Garwood, and Mrs. Charles H. Woods.

It is generally believed here that the New-Jersey team will again defeat the New-York and Pennsylvania riders.

RIVERSIDES' CENTURY RUN.

Two Hundred and Forty Cyclers Wheel to Patchogue and Back.

The century run held yesterday under the auspices of the Riverside Wheelmen of New-York was a decided success. While the largest in point of number participating in any run thus far this year, it was to a large extent exclusive. The committee, of which Messrs. Fitch, Gentle, Harrington, and Weeks were among the most active members, deserves to be congratulated on the unqualified success of the event.

The run was in two divisions, the fast and the slow. The slow division met at 5 A. M. at the foot of East Ninety-ninth Street, New-York, and was transported to College Point, L. I., by boat, especially chartered to run at that early hour. Leaving College Point at 5:45, the course led through Flushing to Jamaica, eight miles, reached at 6:30. Here the division was augmented by a number of riders from Brooklyn.

Leaving Jamaica at 6:35, the run to Valley Stream, seven miles, was made in thirty-five minutes, and a rest of ten minutes taken. Proceeding, the runs were through Seaford, Babylon, Islip, Sayville, to Patchogue, fifty-nine miles from College Point, stops being made at each of the towns mentioned. The pacemakers of the slow division were Capt. Carl Von Lengerke, South Orange Field Club, chief pacemaker, and Capt. Robert Morrison, Harlem Wheelmen; Capt. Clemens Weiss, Liberty Wheelmen of Queens County; Capt. P. Fisher, Century Wheelmen of New-York; Secretary Adolph Stahl, Gramercy Wheelmen; E. A. Rogers, and Thomas Ward of the Riverside Wheelmen, and George Wheeler of the Manhattan Bicycle Club.

At Sayville these pacemakers were joined by Capt. C. P. Staubach, Manhattan Bicycle Club, who had started with the fast division. The slow division moved exactly on schedule time, and Capt. Von Lengerke and the other pacemakers deserve a deal of credit for their good work. The slow division wheeled into Patchogue at 11:50 A. M., and were soon at dinner, where they were joined within the half-hour by the riders of the "fast pack."

The fast division, or "scorchers," left New-York at 7 A. M. and College Point at 8:05. Stops were to be made only at Valley Stream, Seaford, Babylon, and Sayville, where the slow division was to be joined at 11:20. Leaving the ferry, the forty "scorchers" were paced to Jamaica by F. F. Goodman of the Riverside Wheelmen, the popular racing phenomenon and present intercollegiate champion. Goodman hit up a pace which few could hold, although the stop at Jamaica soon served to bring the party together again. The next run was to Valley Stream, paced by R. H. Bartsch and J. Nonnenbacher of the Manhattan Bicycle Club on a light racing tandem. The pace was hot, and the tandem, followed closely by Charles T. Earl, Long Island champion; F. F. Goodman, "Pop" Granger, and Joseph Judge of the Riverside Wheelmen, and Capt. C. P. Staubach of the Manhattan Bicyle Club, who were the pacemakers.

The rest of the fast pack hung on well, although many straggled. At Valley Stream, Staubach, who is a steady rider rather than a sprinter, went on, rather than make the frequent stops, and by keeping at his riding succeeded in coming up to the slow pack at Sayville, and besides being the only one of the fast pack to catch the slow divisior, as expected, made the best time on the outward trip, riding the fifty-nine miles in three hours and forty-five minutes, partly against the wind.

From Valley Stream to Seaford, thirteen miles, the fast pack, paced by Bartsch and Nonnenbacher, fairly outdid itself, racing at the rate of between twenty and twenty-one miles an hour, and naturally killing off some of the ambitious riders. The rest of the ride out was at a fast pace, but the pack was held back not only by the time lost at stops, but also by waiting until a puncture in Goodman's tire and a break in Granger's wheel could be repaired. After arrival at Patchogue, large photographs were taken of the riders in a group, and also a group of Riverside men and pacemakers only.

Returning, the men kept together, stopping at Islip and Babylon, until Seaford was reached. Here the fast pack again cut loose, and, using the tandem team as pacemakers, hurried on toward New-York, the others following to Jamaica, where the last check was taken and the run disbanded.

The usual incidents of a century run, such as occasional punctures, breaks, and spills, occurred, but to but a very small proportion of the riders, fully 240 of whom finished, including several ladies, who were always well up near the front.

Among the clubs represented, besides the Riverside Wheelmen, which sent a large delegation, were the Century Wheelmen of New-York, Manhattan Bicycle Club, Triangle Wheelmen, Harlem Wheelmen, Gramercy Wheelmen, Greenwich Wheelmen, Liberty Wheelmen, Paramount Wheelmen, and a great many others.

The day was an ideal one, just cloudy enough to cover the sun, just breezy enough to cool the riders, and the roads were in unusually good condition. Taken all in all, the Riversides are to be congratulated for the excellent programme provided and discipline maintained.

BIG MEN TO PACE DIRNBERGER

The Syracuse "Quad" Team to Help Him Get the Mile Record.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—The Syracuse team is now being gathered here for the purpose of pacing "Mike" Dirnberger for the mile record before the 30th of the present month. In this team will be four of the largest men that ever mounted a quadruplet—W. F. Terrill of California, a larger man than Sanger, and one for whom a bright future is predicted; W. F. Weinig of Buffalo, one of the "quad" team that paced Leonert in his "1:35 straightaway" mile, also a very large man; Pat O'Connor, a real Irishman and a strong rider, who was Johnson's skating mate during the last Winter, and who steered the tandem for Johnson's record rides on the track here last Fall, and W. W. Hamilton, the Denver road rider.

In his work on the track, Hamilton has developed wonderful ability to "go" and to maintain a killing pace at any and all times and for any distance. He never seems to tire, and, with the sprint he is now developing, should prove a valuable aid to Dirnberger in his races this season. On the tandem wheels will be Jack Coburn of St. Louis, Ellerthorpe of Peachton, Ohio, and Bainbridge of Chicago.

This is a very strong pace-making team, and should "Mike" develop the necessary speed to follow their pace, the record may fall before the opening of the season. With these record rides in view, it seems likely that the Fountain Ferry track will be a lively place from now on. Sanger, Titus, and Cabanne are here. The former is beginning to show up in great shape.

PRIZES FOR THE TRENTON MEET

Valuable Trophies Offered in Each Event—List of Events.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—The events for the Mercer County meet on June 1 have been scheduled by the committee. They are: Half mile, scratch, Class A: First prize, silverware, value $50, given by C. E. Murray and Howard S. Titus; second prize, banquet lamp, value $30, given by W. R. Whitehead and Frank Smith; third prize, banquet lamp, value $20, given by T. W. O'Bert; fourth prize, set of racing tires, wood rims, value $15, given by White Cycle Company; fifth prize, Beleek chocolate jar, value $12, given by E. R. Willets.

One mile, handicap, Class A: First prize, chronograph watch, gold case, value $50, given by Eastern Rubber Manufacturing Company; second prize, chronograph watch, gold-filled cases, value $35, given by Trenton Watch Company; third prize, silver fruit dish, value $24, given by F. H. Lalor and P. C. Taylor; fourth prize, bicycle suit, value $13, given by B. F. Gunson; fifth prize, dress-suit case, value $10, given by A. F. Stoit.

One mile, 2:40 class, Class A: First prize, silver tea service, five pieces, value $41, given by F. S. Katzenbach & Co.; second prize, silverware, value $24, given by Welling G. Sickle; third prize, twelve-piece toilet set, value $11, given by H. B. Moses; fourth prize, set of Eastern rubber tires, value $11, given by Tomlinson & Stahl; fifth prize, racing robe, given by Frederick Donnelly.

In the half and one mile division championships the usual medals are given, as provided for in the constitution of the League of American Wheelmen.

Two-mile club team race, Class A, flying start: To winning club handsome silk banner, value $40; to individual winner, gold medal, value $50. For the three Class B events arranged for the riders diamond studs will be given to the winners. The first prize in each event will be $125 in value, the seconds $70, and the thirds $40.

Coney Island Cycle Path Thronged.

The red-faced officer who is on duty in the daytime at the south entrance to Prospect Park tried to count the cyclists that passed that point yesterday on the way to the Coney Island cycle path. He found it an easy matter at first, but along toward noon, when the riders fairly boiled out of the Park, he discovered that his task was a hopeless one. A good judge in such matters who viewed the parade down the path about 3 o'clock said there must have been 20,000 riding there during the day. The display of bloomers was a remarkable one, there being hundreds of women in fetching costumes of this style. There were many in "knickers," too, and a plenty in skirts.

Banker Second by a Second.

PARIS, May 19.—At the Velodrome d'Est today the kilometer bicycle race was won by Houben. Banker, the American, who started at scratch, was second by a second. At the Velodrome Buffalo, Michael beat the 100-mile record.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—At their annual meeting, held last week, the Bay Shore (L. I.) Cycle Club elected the following officers: Edward B. Underhill, President; Dr. Edward S. Moore, Vice President; Thomas Jefferson Burnett, Secretary and Treasurer; William R. Jones, Captain; Herman Rowland, First Lieutenant; Jesse Garrett, Second Lieutenant; Frederick W. Hendrickson, Third Lieutenant; Joseph Down, Bugler; Eugene Hulse, Color Bearer. The Treasurer's report for the year showed such a large cash balance on hand that the club voted to reduce the annual dues to 50 cents. The track used at present by the members is unsuited to the purpose, and they have appointed Eugene Hulse, Herman Rowland, and Frederick Hendrickson a committee to solicit funds to be used in building a new course. The club now has a membership of 200, and new members are being admitted at each meeting. The organization expects to hold its annual tournament in August, and will make extensive preparations for the event.

—Cyclists will do well not to leave their wheels standing at the curbs in Newark. The Street Department of that city, or rather certain of its employes, have made it a practice recently to confiscate wheels and other things that they look upon as obstructions. On Friday night a young man dismounted in front of a cigar store in Broad Street, and, leaving his bicycle leaning against the curbstone, went in to make a purchase. He returned within three minutes to see a Street Department employe toss his favorite mount into a wagon and drive away. Through the action of the police the wheel was recovered, but not until after considerable trouble.

—C. C. Harbottle, the racing man, has been interviewed on professionalism, and this is what he said:

"It seems to me that the League of American Wheelmen may recognize professional racing before the season is over. I am sure that wheeling would go just as well under professional rules as under amateur. People will go to see fast men, no matter how they are classed. But they must be under strict rules, and when a man breaks one he must be suspended or expelled at once. The breaking of the rule ought to be sufficient to suspend or expel, without any investigation."

—The century run to be given by the Atlantic City Wheelmen to Asbury Park on Wednesday, May 29, should be a very interesting trip. The ride to Asbury via the route selected is through very interesting country, and over some of the finest roads of New-Jersey. The return trip will be commenced on the Friday following.

—The Chicago road race is being made the medium for betting, and much money has been placed with a bookmaking firm on the chances of the candidates for first honors. "Pinkey" Bliss is quoted in the list at 8 to 1, Docey at 10 to 1, and De Cordy and Gardner 4 to 1 each.

—"Eddie" Bald is picked by good judges as likely to be one of the biggest winners of the year on the national circuit.

BOTH TEAMS PLAYED POORLY.

Chicago Beat Brooklyn by Batting Daub Hard.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 14; Brooklyn, 9.
Cleveland, 8; Louisville, 4.
St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Fittsburg	15	7	.682
Cincinnati	16	8	.667
Boston	12	7	.632
Chicago	15	9	.625
Cleveland	12	10	.545
Philadelphia	10	9	.526
Baltimore	8	8	.500
New-York	10	10	.500
St. Louis	10	15	.400
Brooklyn	7	13	.350
Washington	6	14	.300
Louisville	5	15	.250

CHICAGO, May 19.—Eight thousand persons ris'd pneumonia to-day, and for over two dreary ho s saw the worst game of ball that has been played in Chicago this year. Brooklyn went to pieces in the third inning when Daub was hit for two singles, a two-bagger, and a home run. These, with a base on balls, Daub's hitting Lange, and errors of Shindle and Anderson, netted 8 runs for the home team.

In Brooklyn's half of the same inning, two wild throws by Moran, a base on balls, and four singles brought four men over the plate. Stewart, Dahlen, and Anson completed a very pretty double play in the first inning. Terry's wildness and work at the bat were the features of the game. He went to bat five times, making two singles, a two-base hit, and a home run. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, rf	2	1	2	2	2
Dahlen, ss	3	1	4	5	1
Wilmot, lf	2	1	0	0	0
Anson, 1b	1	1	12	0	0
Lange, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Everett, 3b	2	1	0	1	1
Stewart, 2b	1	0	0	3	1
Moran, c	1	2	5	0	2
Terry, p	1	4	1	1	0
Total	14	12	27	12	7

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Lacha'ce, rf	2	0	1	0	0
Anderson, lf	2	2	2	0	2
Foutz, 1b	1	2	12	0	1
Daly, 2b	1	0	1	4	2
Corcoran, ss	1	1	1	3	1
Shindle, 3b	0	0	2	3	2
Dailey, c	0	1	4	0	0
Daub, p	1	2	0	4	0
Total	9	9	27	14	8

Chicago ..... 1 0 8 2 0 0 2 1 0—14
Brooklyn ..... 2 0 4 2 1 0 0 0 0— 9

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Terry, 5; off Daub, 1. Struck out—By Terry, 5; by Daub, 3. Home run—Terry. Three-base hits—Ryan, Moran. Two-base hit—Terry. Stolen bases—Wilmot, Daub, (2,) Griffin, Everett. Double plays—Stewart, Dahlen and Anson; Terry, Dahlen, and Anson. Hit by pitcher—By Terry, 2; by Daub, 1. Wild pitch—Terry. Umpire—Mr. Long.

Other League Games.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Cleveland ..... 3 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0—8
Louisville ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1—4

Base hits—Cleveland, 12; Louisville, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Cuppy and O'Connor; Cunningham, Knell, and Welch.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis ..... 0 1 3 0 0 0—4
Baltimore ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Breitenstein and Miller, Esper and Robinson.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0—4
Washington ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Washington, 3. Batteries—Rhines and Merritt and Murphy, Maul and McGuire.

In the seventh inning a section of the bleachery filled with men and boys fell, but no one was injured.

Ontarios, 15; Willet's Point, 8.

WHITESTONE, L. I., May 19.—The United States Engineer baseball team met defeat in a game on the parade ground at Willet's Point today at the hands of the Ontario Club of New-York. The score: Ontario, 15; Willet's Point, 8.

Beeman Wins for Lawrenceville.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 19.—The third annual interscholastic tennis tournament for the championship of the Princeton League in singles was held on the grounds of the University Tennis Association yesterday, and was won by A. Beeman of the Lawrenceville School. By winning to-day Lawrenceville secures final possession of the handsome silver cup offered by the school winning it three years. The entries were much smaller than in former years and only a few of those entered appeared to contest.

In the first round, Reynolds of Newark Academy and Walz of the Leal School defaulted. Robb of Newark Academy defaulted to Richards of Lawrenceville. Beeman of Lawrenceville defeated Long of Lawrenceville, 6—3, 6—0, Bigelow of Newark Academy won by default.

In the semi-finals, Richard won by default and Beeman defeated Bigelow, 6—3, 6—1.

In the finals, Beeman defeated Richards, 6—2, 3—6, 9—11, 6—2, 6—0.

NEWS OF THE TENNIS PLAYERS.

—The Wildemere Tennis Club of Brooklyn, which formerly rented two courts from the Clover Hill Tennis Club, has secured three excellent courts on Lexington Avenue, near the Reid Avenue station of the Lexington Avenue "L." The club has forty members, mostly young and enthusiastic players. The club holds a closed tournament annually, but the members intend to have an open contest this season, in order to improve their game by practice against the outside cracks. Saturday is the day of greatest activity on their courts. Among the best players of the club may be noted E. Marshall, M. D. Fairchild, Robert Butler, A. J. Kenney, A. E. Tartas, H. N Mathews, Miss Anna Phillips, Miss Nellie Ferguson, and Miss Ffrench. The officers of the club are: President—H. Dodman; Vice President—the Rev. G. B. Holz; Secretary—H. N. Mathews; Treasurer—Robert Wallace. The officers form an Executive Board. The grounds are in charge of M. D. Fairchild, Nelson Woodhull, and Fred Wilkinson.

—The Clover Hill Tennis Club of Brooklyn has its three courts on Macon Street, near Stuyvesant Avenue, in pretty good shape. The members go in for fun rather than serious tennis, and almost any kind of shoe is allowed on the court, to the obvious detriment of the playing surface. The club tournament will be held late in August, so that the finals may be played on Labor Day. A number of informal tournaments will be held on Saturday afternoons, and team matches will be played with the neighboring clubs. Though the champion player of the club, W. Shafer, has resigned, there are some pretty good ones left, notably Arthur Folwell and H. B. Tuttle, who hold the doubles championship; W. Rogers, Archibald Miller, W. Scott, and George Fort, the last being a "Poly" boy, who has recently joined the club. Among the ladies, Miss Nellie Tuttle, the singles champion, and the Misses Kibbe and Hopkins, who hold the doubles championship, are the strongest.

—The dates for the remaining events of the Lenox Tennis Club's Spring handicap are as follows: Women's singles, Wednesday, May 22; men's doubles, Saturday, May 25; women's doubles, Wednesday, May 29; finals of the foregoing contests, Thursday, May 30; mixed doubles, Friday, June 1. It has been decided to make the final matches 84 points up, instead of 72, though the preliminary matches will be as usual. The handicapping was rather curious to the initiated. Paret seems to be underestimated as a player by his clubmates, one of whom refused to accept odds and went back to scratch for the purpose of avenging a previous defeat, only to be knocked out by little "Bob" Bryan, who is playing a rattling game. As Paret has to leave for the Southern championships this week, his fine chance for first prize goes for nought, and Bryan and Wyeth will fight it out.

—American tennis players will be interested in knowing that lawn tennis is now officially encouraged in Germany as a military sport. The Germans are beginning to take up athletics, and tennis is having quite a boom there. A book called "Das Lawn Tennis Spiel" has been published at Magdeburg, and a Baron has also reprinted a tennis handbook, which has reached the third edition. Kaiser Wilhelm plays tennis. He has offered a remarkably good lot of prizes for a tournament open to his army officers, which will come off at Homburg in July. A big tournament will begin at Homburg on May 30, and an international contest is scheduled to come off at Homburg on Aug. 20. The English players will, of course, gobble up the prizes in the open tournament, as neither the French, German, nor Danish players have reached the top rounds of the ladder.

—The Yates Tennis Club now occupies the old grounds of the Jefferson Heights Tennis Club, at Jefferson and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn. The club has taken up the "interclub-match" idea, and proposes to challenge all its neighbors, even the powerful Kings County Club. It has arranged a contest in singles and doubles with the East Field Club. The club now has over thirty members, some of whom put up a fair game. The officers are S. Mitchell, President; V. G. Bradell, Secretary and Treasurer, 376A Monroe Street, Brooklyn; M. Rivera, George Weller, Jr., and V. G. Bradell, Committee on Tennis. J. S. Mitchell, V. G. Bradell, M. Rivera, and G. Weller, Jr. are accounted the club's strongest players, while among the women, Miss Phillips and Miss Yard play a strong game.

—"Joe" McMahon of the Brooklyn Latin School is the favorite for the Columbia interscholastic tennis tournament, which begins at William's Grange to-day. McMahon is working hard this year for tennis honors, and is practicing daily. He has defeated most of the Brooklyn cracks in practice, and Paret, who appeared on the Brooklyn Tennis Club courts on Friday, dropped three sets out of four.

—The East Orange Lawn Tennis Club has elected these officers: S. Van Buren Brewster, President; Leonard Merrill, Jr., Secretary; Arthur N. Bingham, Treasurer; Howard Pearson Curtis, William O. Ludlow, Arthur D. Cannon, Harold R. Sanson, Franklin W. Fort, J. Leonard Merrill, Jr., Arthur N. Bingham, and S. Van Buren Brewster, Executive Committee.

—Miss Julia Goodchild, Vice President of the Hamilton Tennis Club, has captured the first prize and scholarship in the illustrating class of the New-York School of Applied Design. This gives her a year's free instruction to boot. Her sketch showing the vagaries of the "Summer girl" was highly praised by Charles Dana Gibson.

—The Jefferson Heights Tennis Club of Brooklyn has sunk into the fathomless depths of the "soup" at last, after some desperate struggles. Most of its crack players have joined the Kings County Club. A new club, the Yates Tennis Club, takes its old grounds, at Jefferson and Nostrand Avenues.

—The Orange Lawn Tennis Club has elected Russell A. Griffen President, to succeed Charles A. Munn, who resigned to go abroad. Stanley Ward has been chosen Secretary, and the Directors are Carmon R. Runyon, Stanley Ward, Russell A. Griffen, Charles F. Watson, Charles A. Munn, Frank T. Miles, and Yorke Allen.

—Tennis seems to flourish among the inhabitants of Australasia. A team of Victoria tennis cracks is preparing for a trip to New-Zealand, a little jaunt of 1,800 miles or so. New South Wales has played Victoria, but the results have not yet reached this side of the earth.

—The West Side Tennis Club has changed the date of its open tournament from June 10 to June 17, to meet the change of the Middle States championships from June 26 to June 12.

—Mr. E. W. Lewis is now the English indoor champion, as A. S. Mahoney finally decided to default, on account of prolonged illness.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, May 19.—Passed East—Steam yachts Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenburg, and sloop yacht Culprit Fay, P. T. Dodge.

Passed West—Steam yachts Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn; Hirondale, Caleb G. Evans; Trophy, E. H. Bennett, and Nada, C. R. Flint; schooner yacht Clytie, Henry C. Ward, and sloop yachts Ventura, William Williams, and Gladys, Howard Place.

Steam yacht Neaira, Mr. Charles A. Gould, from New-York, came to anchor in Little Neck Bay, L. I.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—A great deal of work is being done on the Montauk, New-York Yacht Club, Lewis Cass Ledyard's schooner. Her crew is on board, and Capt. Henry Thompson is directing the work of overhauling. She is having new masts.

—The steam yacht Comanche, American Yacht Club, Mr. H. M. Hanna, is at the Morgan Iron Works, New-London. It is not known whether she will be put in commission this season.

—The schooner yacht Water Witch, ex-Commodore David Banks, Atlantic Yacht Club, has arrived at New-London, and is at the shipyard, where she will receive a new deck.

—Mr. McIntyre of the Dows Stores has chartered the schooner yacht Brunhilde, New-York Yacht Club, from David King, Jr.

Scottish Americans, 6; Americus, 0.

NEWARK, N. J., May 19.—The Scottish-American Athletic Club of Newark played an interesting game here to-day against the Americus Athletic Association of West Hoboken, and had no difficulty in gaining an easy victory by 6 goals to 0. The Scots played a fine combination game and did as they pleased with their opponents. The passing of McGee and Lawder was especially good. The teams lined up as follows:

Scottish-Americans.	Positions.	Americus.
Wild	Goal	Alces
Dawson	Full back	Flynn
McCause	Full back	Seller
Finlay	Half back	Anderson
Wallace	Half back	Sagis
Edmonds	Half back	Koch
McCauley	Right wing	Fisk
Hill	Right wing	Goode
McCulloch	Centre	Gill
Lawder	Left wing	Brown
McGee	Left wing	Taylor

Referee—J. Fitzpatrick, Centreville Athletic Club. Linesmen—J. Spence, for Scottish-Americans; J. Iles, for Americus. Goals kicked—McCauley, (3;) McGee, and McCulloch, (2.)

FOR THE HARLEM REGATTA

Oarsmen Getting in Trim for the Great Decoration Day Event.

A QUIET LITTLE RACE FOR SINGLES

Backward Spring Weather Has Caused Many Crews to be Scratched for Want of Sufficient Practice.

It was not any too inviting yesterday for the Harlem River oarsmen to practice for their coming Spring regatta. The air was chilly, and the heavy, overhanging clouds which shut out the rays of the sun made it even more so, but, despite this fact, nearly all the crews in training were on the river, making the best of the limited space of time in which they have to get themselves in trim for the annual Decoration Day regatta.

It will hardly be as extensive a regatta as it was last year, owing to the numerous withdrawals caused by the unpropitious weather, which has prevented many of the competitors from getting the necessary training.

It is now within about ten days of the time for holding the great Harlem regatta. There has scarcely been a dozen good days thus far this Spring for the aspirants for championship honors to get in true racing form, and from the work of some of the crews yesterday it is fair to predict that there will be even more scratching.

The unfortunate fire which destroyed the boathouses of the Nonpareil, Crescent, Gramercy, and Friendship Clubs, Feb. 22, also affected the entire list. The Nonpareils, however, were the most active of the four, and after considerable dickering for the purchase of the Columbia College boathouse, they finally succeeded in consummating the negotiations on Wednesday last, when they purchased the property for $6,000, which included the building, boats, furniture, and all. They took formal possession of the house yesterday, and ran up their orange-and-black colors, which they adopted four years ago, when the Princeton College boys abandoned aquatics. They also ran up the colors of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which is the first time the flag has been seen on the Harlem River since its adoption last Winter at the annual meeting, which was held in this city.

Of the other three clubs, the Friendships are now building a portable house, which, it is expected, will be in readiness for occupancy before May 30. Their new eight-oared barge was launched yesterday afternoon, and the boys rowed in it up and down the river with pride.

The Crescents have had their scow recalked and built above the water at Ward's ways, Astoria, and moved up to the foot of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, at Wilson's lumber yard, on the Mott Haven side, where a two-story boathouse is to be erected upon it before towing it back to its old position alongside the Friendship house, on the north bank of the river.

The Columbia College boys are going to take up quarters on the Hudson River, but it is the general opinion of the Harlem oarsmen that they have made a serious mistake, and will have occasion to regret having sold their spacious quarters on the banks of the Harlem. In support of this argument, they quote the experience of the junior eight-oared shell crew of the Hudson Boat Club, which entered the Harlem regatta several years ago, but, owing to the roughness of the water on the Hudson River, were obliged to come over to the Harlem to do all their training.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club has not fully decided whether it will let its new clubhouse remain in its present quarters, at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, or remove it down below the Fourth Avenue Bridge to a space it has leased between the Wyanoke and Nassau houses. At any rate, it will remain in its present position till after Decoration Day.

The Nassau Boat Club opened its branch house at Oakhurst yesterday, and the boys celebrated the occasion with a grand feast. All the barges went up filled with members and their friends, while Dr. Huber made several trips with his steam launch heavily loaded. It is about four miles up the river, and the boys had a pleasant trip.

The river is now pretty free from logs, and will be kept so till after the regatta, as the clubs have employed a man who has nothing else to do but look after these dangerous obstructions and tow them ashore.

An interesting race happened at 11 o'clock in the morning over the regular course of one mile. It was a single-oared shell race between three members of the Lone Star Club, who were settling the disputed question as to which should represent the club in the Decoration Day regatta. The men were Leon Mayer, Albert Epstein, and B. Minzisheimer. It attracted considerable attention, and resulted in Mayer winning by about two lengths. Minzisheimer was so eager to win that he lost his head after going about a quarter of a mile and went overboard. He got a good ducking, much to the amusement of the few spectators assembled along the banks of the river.

The Harlem Rowing Club had an opening, and the members of the club presented James Pilkington, their President, with a heavy gold chain. Among those noticed in the morning near Macomb's Dam were Walter Goodkind and Ben Graber, who will row in the intermediate doubles, and the former will also row in the intermediate singles, the Atalanta senior four and intermediate four-oared gig, the latter crew coached by Villeverde; the Dauntless intermediate four-oared gig, coached by Capt. E. H. Anderson; Ellis Ward, with his Manhattan junior four, and, later on, with the First Bohemian junior and senior eights. They had their usual race, and the juniors were the admiration of the rowing public. The seniors are not as well thought of as they were last year. It is well to bear in mind, however, that Ellis Ward has only had them in hand a few weeks, and the chances are that he may have something up his sleeve that he will spring upon the public the day of the regatta, as he always takes his men away up the river out of sight of all the boathouses when he is giving them special instructions.

John Fitzpatrick, the professional trainer, coached the Metropolitan junior four from a gig, and his men rowed in excellent form. Afterward, he sat in the coxswain's seat, and gave the Wyanoke junior eight a few lessons. The singles were Capt. Leon Mayer of the Lone Star Boat Club, who will row in the junior singles; James Mulhearn of the Empires, who will row in the junior singles; Wolfe, the Union Boat Club's junior sculler; George Russell of the Metropolitans, who is training for the junior single scull race, and a member of the Dauntless Rowing Club.

The only senior sculler who ventured out during the morning was Fred Hawkins of the Harlems, who is expected to win the single senior scull race in a walk, as he is considered the fastest single sculler in the East, since Hedly, the disqualified oarsman, is out of the way. The only intermediate sculler who took a spin, outside of Goodkind of the Lone Stars, was Capt. T. S. Mahony of the Metropolitans.

The First Bohemians have an exceptionally strong eight-oared shell junior crew, and the members of that club regret greatly the number of withdrawals that are being made since their boys have shown themselves in practice on the river. The only entries the Bohemians will make will be their junior and senior eight-oared shell crews.

The Harlem Rowing Club will be represented in the big regatta by Mazi and Mahed in the junior double sculls and also in the intermediate. Fred Hawkins will represent them in the senior single shell race, while their senior double will be Fred Hawkins and J. E. Neagle.

The New-York Athletic Club entries will be a junior single and double shell, a four-oared shell junior and senior, and an eight-oared shell senior. The senior four-oared shell crew will be made up from the eight-oared crew. They had a junior eight-oared crew in training up till last Thursday night, when they were disbanded by the committee in charge.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club will be represented by a junior four-oared shell crew, a junior single shell, and an intermediate shell.

Nassau Boat Club's only positive entry is S. G. Carr in the junior single-shell race, although they may put in a junior double shell.

Wyanoke Boat Club will be represented by an intermediate four-oared gig crew and a junior eight-oared shell crew. The eight were out in the morning and evening, but the gig four went to Flushing in their six-oared barge.

Nonpariels will enter an intermediate double-shell crew and a junior double-shell crew. The club took formal possession of their new quarters—the Columbia College boat house—yesterday, and were represented on the river by an eight-oared barge, a six-oared barge, a four-oared shell, and two double gigs. Five new single gigs and two new double gigs were delivered to them in the forenoon, and there are two doubles yet to come. The club is also expecting a new four-oared shell and a new eight-oared shell, paper boats, within the next few days from Waters of Troy.

The Union Boat Club will have a junior single shell, a junior double shell, a four-oared shell, and an intermediate four-oared gig to represent them in the regatta. All their entries were in practice during the afternoon, and they were also represented on the water by an eight-oared barge, an eight-oared shell, a four-oared barge, and three or four singles.

A junior single shell and an intermediate four-oared gig will represent the Dauntless Rowing Club. Their men worked well in practice. The naval reserves, who are to be the guests of the club on Decoration Day, rowed over the course yesterday with a ten-oared cutter, steered by Lieut. Stanton, and accompanied by the Dauntless eight-oared barge and a number of their singles.

The Atalantas are very enthusiastic over the coming regatta, and will enter two junior single shells, a senior four-oared shell, and an intermediate four-oared gig. The men who will row in the singles are Clarence E. Varian and Arthur Davenport. All the aspirants for regatta honors were out in the afternoon, and every boat in the house was in the water except the barge.

The Lone Star Boat Club will be represented by a junior single shell, an intermediate single shell, an intermediate double shell, and possibly a junior four-oared shell. The men in training were all on the river twice during the day, and among the other boats that went out was an eight-oared barge and a four-oared barge, containing gentlemen and ladies, who rowed up to Benson's and back. A four-oared gig and all the singles and doubles belonging to the club were also in the water.

Even the members of the Empire Boat Club were out in force. They sent an eight-oared barge and a few singles up the river. This club will only have one entry in the regatta, and that will be M. J. Mulhearn in the junior single-shell race.

DULL TIME FOR THE SULKIES.

Training Season Retarded by the Continued Cold.

No branch of outdoor sport has been more hindered by the unfavorable weather that has prevailed this month than harness racing. The continued low temperature has greatly interfered with the regular fast work that is necessary to get a horse in shape to carry his flight through a reasonable number of heats. Added to this, the rain of the last week has been another serious drawback, so that few if any of our local light-harness cracks are in race form.

The trainers at Fleetwood Park and their brother professionals in Brooklyn and across the North River at the Guttenberg course have learned to take matters philosophically, knowing that there is still plenty of time for them to begin the campaign. Matters have not been much better in the South, and the meeting which started the season at Baltimore last week had to be conducted on a heavy track. Some notion of the rapid progress the harness racers have made of late years may be obtained from the fact that the fourth heat which Gil Curry paced in 2:16½ last Friday, on the half-mile course of the Gentlemen's Driving Park, at Baltimore, would have been accounted a sensation before the bicycle sulky came into use. As the Spring circuit continues at Pimlico course this week, the miles are sure to be still faster over this full-length track.

While the sulkies are having a hard time in this vicinity, the road brigade manages to get considerable amusement between showers. The opening of the new bridge at Macomb's Dam renders the journey across the Harlem much more pleasant and safe than it has been for the last two seasons while the work of construction was going on. Even with the prospect of rain the members of the Driving Club of New-York turned out in considerable numbers yesterday.

The footing at Fleetwood was by no means bad, and the crowd of spectators on the clubhouse stoop saw some very creditable exhibitions. J. F. Gibbs gave Cephas a mile in 2:25, and John Daly worked Molly D. in 2:25¾. The green pacer Dutch Roller, another member of Gibbs's stable, stepped a furlong in 0:16, and will soon be able to carry his clip further. Stoneridge and Little Sport, the steady-going pair, owned by Fred Gerken, seem to have their speed at all times, and when Aaron Fowler sampled them yesterday, these clever trotters stepped to a quarter in 0:34½, and did the half in 1:15 to road wagon.

Joshua Gregg has a smooth-gaited roadster in Clarence A., and the speedy gelding made two trips to the half drawing a road cart, the first in 1:13½, and the second one in 1:13. Fred B

CORNELL'S NEW PROFESSOR

Mr. Ernst Ritter, Ph. D., Chosen Assistant in Mathematics.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 19.—At the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, Ernst Ritter, Ph. D., was elected Assistant Professor of Mathematics. Dr. Ritter was born at Walterhausen, Germany, and received his preliminary education in the Gymnasium at Gotha. He entered the University of Jena, where he made a specialty of mathematics, studying under Thomae. After two years at Jena Mr. Ritter went to Goettingen, where he continued his studies under Profs. Schwarz and Klein. He then spent two years in acquiring the pedagogical experience which Germany demands of all teachers; the first year at the Real Gymnasium, at Cassel, and the second at the Woehlerschule, at Frankfort-on-Main. Meanwhile, he continued his studies under the direction of Prof. Klein, and in 1892 took his doctorate at Goettingen, obtaining summa cum laudr, a grade rarely given by the philosophical Faculty of that institution.

In 1893 Dr. Ritter became assistant to Prof. Klein, and during the present year he has been lecturing at Goettingen on the theory of functions and on geometry. Dr. Ritter has published several works and has carried on important investigations in the field of advanced theory function. His coming to Cornell is a notable accession to the ranks of American mathematical scholars.

The manager of the Glee Club has completed arrangements for the trip abroad, and the men who are to go have been selected. They are as follows: First Tenors—C. D. Stephan, L. S.; W. H. Felker, L. S.; C. D. Clinton, '97; J. B. Howe, L. S. Second Tenors—L. H. Hays, '97; I. Platt, '98; W. R. Eastman, '95; G. F. Bailey, L. S. First Bass—W. F. Atkinson, '95; R. P. Tobin, '96; L. A. Fuertes, '97; R. H. Williams, '95. Second Bass—W. P. Chapman, '95; W. A. Baldwin, '97; E. U. Henry, '95; M. B. Thurlow, '96. The club will also be accompanied by Prof. H. E. Daun, the instructor. The make-up of the Banjo and Mandolin Clubs has not yet been fully determined.

Most of Cornell's student publications are in charge of Boards of Editors, selected partly on the basis of competition by the Retiring Board and partly by class election. These boards are regularly made up in the Spring and part of them have already been selected for next year. The Cornell Era, the student weekly, is published by a board consisting of four juniors and four seniors. The retiring board elects three of its successors. The present board has elected for next year: R. P. Kelley, '96, Seattle, Washington; H. J. Westwood, '96, Fredonia, N. Y.; E. N. Carpenter, '97, Troy, N. Y., and Miss Oreola Williams, '97, Brooklyn, N. Y. The class of '96 has elected the following: Era Editor—W. H. Glasson, Troy, N. Y.; Editor of Daily Sun—C. H. Rammelkamp, South Orange, N. J.; Pipe Custodian—S. R. Davis, Philadelphia, Penn. The Cornellian, the college annual, is published by a board of seven editors from the junior class. These are elected in the Spring term of the sophomore year, two by competition and five by class election. The following have been chosen: By Competition—O. M. Wolff, Chicago, Ill.; R. F. Maynard, Utica, N. Y. By Election—C. F. Hamilton, Franklin, Penn.; Jervis Langdon, Elmira, N. Y.; C. C. Fuller, Chicago, Ill.; L. B. Walton, Bear Lake, Penn.; R. E. Fox, Syracuse, N. Y. The office of Class Treasurer, which was vacant, was filled by the election of G. U. Lanman.

Thursday and Friday of last week the annual review and dress parade of the cadet battalion was held before Major Gen. E. M. McAlpin, Adjutant General of the New-York State National Guard; Major Burbank, United States Army, Inspector for the United States, and Col. Phister, Assistant Adjutant General of the State National Guard. The entire cadet corps and the full uniformed cadet band participated in the review. The reviewing officers were received with salutes of thirteen and twenty-one guns, respectively, from the artillery.

Architect Sabin and a student of Adelbert College recently visited the Eastern universities for the purpose of examining college Christian Association buildings to obtain suggestions for a new building at Adelbert. They reported that Barnes Hall, the Cornell Christian Association building, was the best building they had seen, and the only one that would cause them to materially change their plans.

Hotels.

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Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.,

7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A.M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 9:00, 7:50 P. M. Additional trains, Saturdays only, 2:00, 7:03 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:20, 9:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:00, 4:10, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50 P. M.

(No trains via Whitehall St. and Bay Ridge.)

Instruction—City Schools.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

EXAMINATIONS 1895.

Examination for admission to the Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior classes of all departments of Princeton University will be held in the City of New-York on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 13 AND 14, 1895, commencing at TEN O'CLOCK A. M., in the LECTURE ROOMS OF THE NEW-YORK LAW SCHOOL, ON THE EIGHTH FLOOR OF THE EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY.

Students intending to enter the Freshman Class one year later may pass at this time a preliminary examination, covering a portion of the entrance requirements.

A PRIZE OF $100 will be given by THE PRINCETON CLUB OF NEW-YORK to the applicant who at such time and place shall pass the best full entrance examination to the Academic Freshman Class, the prize to be paid after matriculation.

For catalogues, handbooks, examination papers, and further information apply to

M. TAYLOR PYNE, '77, 52 Wall St.
GEORGE W. BURLEIGH, '92, 111 Broadway.
H. N. VAN DYKE, Registrar, Princeton, N. J.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)

Students may begin any time; open all Summer. Also Summer school at Asbury Park N. J.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

Instruction—Country Schools.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT NANTUCKET—For boys wishing to do special work, and boys wishing to make up college conditions; delightful home life. For information inquire F. P. JOHNSON, 578 5th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

82 IRVING PLACE.—Suit on parlor floor; bath; also single rooms; cool; excellent location; board optional.

127 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 28th St.—Large front and back rooms, with board; also hallroom; moderate.

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23 D ST., 319 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms; terms reasonable; first-class location.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentleman going to Europe will rent (Summer rate) handsomely-furnished apartment; private bath.

30th ST., 26 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table if desired.

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42 D ST., 39 WEST.—Large room, newly decorated, with large closets, bath, cold and hot water.

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139 EAST 27th St.—Large and small comfortable rooms in private house, with bath; moderate; reference.

Unfurnished Rooms.

384 WEST 32d ST.—Six rooms and bath in private house.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

A LADY CLOSING HOUSE FOR THE SUMMER wishes to find a situation for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recommend highly; present employer. Call, Monday, at 527 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her chambermaid and seamstress; very neat sewer; prefers light chamberwork; can be seen Monday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 119 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl, alone, in small private family; willing to go to the country for the Summer; has two years' best reference from present employer. Monday, 11 to 3 P. M., 33 West 84th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting; in private family; city or country; two years' best city references. M. S., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or for general housework in a small family. Present employer's, 125 East 34th St., 11 till 2.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; best reference. 104 East 30th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By a competent girl; private family. Can be seen Monday at present employer's, 73 West 86th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; would assist with waiting; can be seen at present employers. Call, Monday, at 145 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent French girl, or to take care of child in private family; good reference. H. B., 222 West 35th St., French boarding house.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Competent person; or would wait on ladies and do sewing; willing to travel; good city reference. F. L., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young French girl, from Paris; in private family; well educated; best personal references. 155 West 26th St., care of M. Henri Court.

CHAMBERMAID and MAID.—By a young Swedish girl; excellent city reference; leaves on account of family going abroad. 7 East 33d St., present employer.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Call, from 10 to 12, at 46 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging. 365 West 52d St., two flights up.

CHAMBERMAID.—Will assist with other work; can be seen at present employer's; references. Call, Monday, from 10 to 1, at 436 Lexington Av., corner 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid, and assist waiting; excellent personal reference. Call, Monday A. M., 606 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city references. M. C., Box 331 Times Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By capable young girl as chambermaid, thoroughly understands her duties. Can be seen at present employer's, 339 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent girl; will assist with waiting; city reference. Call, Monday, at 187 West 80th St. Miss McBill.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid or second nurse; can be well recommended; will travel; no objection to live in country. Barrington, 344 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant as chambermaid and assist with waiting. Call, Monday, from 10 to 12, and 4 to 5, at 80 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; willing to assist with waiting; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at present employer's, 44 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and assist washing; best city reference; no objection to country. 347 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a young woman as chambermaid or waitress. 22 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl in private family; good city reference. Mrs. Sween, 277 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as experienced chambermaid; call after 11 at present employer's. 131 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland Protestant; highly recommended from present employer. E. H., 106 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging. Call, Monday, at 343 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By young girl, lately landed, to do up-stairs work or care for children. 327 East 89th St., Gray's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl, as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; good city references. 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Competent; best personal city reference; city or country. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 150 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress; can be highly recommended. 112 East 54th St.; ring Bannon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and to wait on a lady; first-class reference. A. C., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant; or care of grown children; city reference. K. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a girl for chamberwork and assist in the dining room. Present employer, 804 5th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Lady, 35 years of age, seeks position of any kind, either as companion, housekeeper, visiting governess, or in office; can furnish highest testimonials as to character and ability; address, for one week, X. Y. Z., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION.—By refined German girl; able to sew, as companion or take care of growing children. Mrs. Von Bochmann, 149 East 48th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, and desserts; good baker; city references. 106 3d Av.

COOK.—By thorough cook in all kinds of French and English cooking; take a chef's place; city or country; best reference. B. M., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook, just disengaged; thoroughly understands all kinds cooking; best city references; where kitchenmaid is kept. 409 East 72d St., janitor's bell.

COOK and GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—By a middle-aged woman to do general housework; city references. B. R., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family. Call all week at present employer's, 331 West 76th St.

COOK.—First-class; understands English, French, and American cooking; first-class city reference; city or country. R., 254 8th Av.

COOK.—French; with excellent references; in private family; also kitchenmaid. 204 East 45th St., care of Schilling.

COOK.—By competent Swedish cook. Apply, at present employer's, 7 East 74th St., Monday, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

COOK.—By first-class North German cook; in country; leaves on account of family going to Europe. 7 East 69th St.

COOK.—By a girl to do cooking and laundry work; willing to go to the country; good reference. 513 West 59th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to get a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 22 East 66th St.; two days.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable colored girls as cook, chambermaids, or nurses. 320 West 41st St. Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—By French person; very competent in all her duties; wages, $30 or $35; best city references. M. L., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in first-class family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best references. 204 East 57th St.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—To go together; good city reference; city or country. 200 West 25th St.; call early.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her cook, who is competent and most reliable in every respect. 322 Lexington Av.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her cook, whom she can recommend as first-class. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, at 22 West 56th St.

COOK.—By a very good cook, with best city references. A., Box 115, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; city or country; good references. R. D., 232 East 54th St., second floor.

COOK.—First-class; best city reference; private family; city or country. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—First-class; city or country. 343 West 32d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as competent cook in all its branches, where a kitchenmaid is kept; do catering; leaves her place in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping for the Summer months; first-class personal references. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—By a highly respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to do a little coarse washing; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good reference. Call, Monday, at 721 6th Av., third floor.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By two sisters, English Protestants; together; one as first-class cook, and other as chambermaid and seamstress or maid to growing children; city or country; good references. E. R., 430 4th Av.

COOK and PLAIN LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two experienced girls; one as cook and plain laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; can be seen at present employer's. 32 East 53d St.

COOK.—LAUNDRESS — WAITRESS. — A lady wishes to procure places about the first week in June for her cook, laundress, and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, between 10 and 12, at 873 Madison Av.

COOK.—Thoroughly reliable; where good family cooking only is required; competent to take entire charge; the mountains preferred for Summer; best city reference. A. S., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class private family cook; has excellent references for being thoroughly competent and careful manager; wages, not under $25. Mrs. N., 408 4th Av., corner 31st St.

COOK.—By a French woman as excellent cook; understands all kinds of cooking; very competent and reliable; three years' references from last place; city or country. Marie, Box 801 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady going abroad highly recommends her Swedish cook; wages, $40; lady can be seen, Monday, 20th, between 5 and 7 P. M. Mrs. Kennedy Tod, 11 East 9th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook in a small private family; will be found willing and obliging; good city reference. 721 6th Av., near 41st St.; King's bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; in private family; understands her business thoroughly; also baking; best reference. L., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable woman as cook and laundress; good baker; understands her business; city or country; city reference. 213 West 36th St.; ring three times.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By trustworthy widow as plain cook; good laundress; in private family; city or country; good reference. U., Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Lady leaving town wishes to secure a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend; disengaged by June 1. Present employer's, 967 Madison Av.; call three days.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young Protestant German girl, as good cook and plain washer; to go to country; American family. 170 Chrystie St., near Rivington St.; bakery.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; with or without kitchenmaid; employer can be seen. 805 6th Av., between 45th and 46th Sts.; ring three times.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—A lady closing house for the Summer, wishes to find a situation for her cook and laundress. Call Monday, present employer's, 527 Madison Av.

COOK.—By competent and reliable woman; understands all branches of cooking; go to country with family; best city reference. 265 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; understands all branches; makes excellent soups; good baker; city or country; best city reference. K., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Skilled in all branches of first-class family cooking or small club, hotel, or first-class boarding house; excellent reference. 223 East 40th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By an American woman, a few offices to clean; or day's work; best city reference. Baker, 439 West 48th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a good smart woman, work by the day or week at laundry, housecleaning, or in kitchen. Mrs. Collins, 350 West 43d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By colored woman to work by day; wash and iron. 317 West 41st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; making for the best families of this city; as seamstress for Summer months; can do all kinds of sewing; willing to assist with children and other work; best references; disengaged June 1. M. J., 106 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; goes out by the day; makes exquisite fancy waists; latest full skirts; perfect fitting and designing; remodeling; terms moderate; best city references. M. A., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; latest skirts; Parisian designs in fancy waists; handsome gowns made for $10; at home or out; terms, $3 per day. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker, a few more engagements in private families; $2.50 daily; supplies her own designs. Louise Gauthier, 234 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced finisher; good helper with dressmaker; in families by the day; also makes over; rapid sewer; best references. Mrs. Bryant, 300 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A Parisian dressmaker wants to make latest style dresses from $8 up; best references and work shown; sole agent for the French Corset Royle. 164 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By lady; competent; good cutter and fitter; also renovator. Mlle. La Casse, 765 8th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German governess; speaks French fluently; teaches German, French, English branches and music; best city references. T. S., 337 West 58th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By highly educated North German; thorough musician; English, French, and German; highest references. Fraulein, 82 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By young North German Protestant as nursery governess; teaches music; kindergarten, and German, and is a good seamstress. L. Lucke, 180 West 81st St.

GOVERNESS.—By young woman as governess; take entire charge of children; housekeeping; nurse; can fill any position of trust; best personal references. E. L., 650 3d Av.

GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant governess; city or country; three years' city reference. S. F., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant governess; kindergartnerin; best reference from France. 341 West 30th St.

GOVERNESS.—German; well educated; with good city reference; if desired, French; piano. Schmidt, 218 East 85th St.

Housewerkers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a neat Danish girl, used to general housework, in good family. 8 State St.

HOUSEWORK.—In a private family; good reference; wages, $14 per month. Address by letter, M. C., Norwood, N. J.

HOUSEWORK.—By young French girl; three years' experience in this country; in small private family. B. P., 222 West 35th St.

HOUSEMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By two sisters; experienced; together or separate; just arrived from North of Ireland. T. S., 106 West 42d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant, (lately landed;) willing to be useful; highest references. S. B., 11 University Place.

KITCHENMAID or HOUSEWORK.—By young French girl; lately landed; in private family; city or country. M., Box 386, Times.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; 25; first-class dressmaker; formerly with Laferière, Paris; good hairdresser and packer; husband as butler and valet; tall; no family; eight years' Paris and city references; satisfied with reasonable wages; to work together. M., 253 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisienne; 26; first-class dressmaker; formerly with Mrs. Thurn, 5th Av.; good hairdresser and packer; highest Paris and city references. L., 253 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French person; good hairdresser, seamstress; accustomed to travel; good city references. Jeanne, Box 277 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or CARE OF GROWING CHILdren.—By intelligent French Swiss Protestant of experience; good seamstress and packer; good city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class; travel; for Europe; German, English, Italian; used to traveling on old continent; highest references. Traveler, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class maid; understands her duties thoroughly; hairdresser, dressmaker, excellent packer; would leave city; good reference. Maid, 2 East 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as first-class maid; seamstress; excellent dressmaker; hairdresser; good city references. A. B., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl, speaks German and English, as maid; willing to do chamberwork; no children; good packer and traveler; best city references. S. W., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress, hairdresser, and dressmaker; competent in traveling; first-class city references. Louise, 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaking English thoroughly; competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; best city references. Mlle. Marie, 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; good dressmaker and hairdresser; also good packer and traveler; speaks German, French, and English; best references. Swiss, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Jeanne, 209 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl as lady's maid; willing and obliging; good city references. Miss Dolle, care of Miss Vannereau, 746 9th Av.

MAID.—By experienced French Protestant woman as maid for growing children; first-rate seamstress; best of references. M. O., 341 West 30th St.

MAID.—By a competent German, who speaks French fluently, as maid to lady or grown children; with family going to Europe. Call at present employer's, 5 Gramercy Park.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as maid and chambermaid; best city reference. 200 West 81st St.

MAID or NURSE.—By French Swiss person; good seamstress; best references. Heininger, 142 West 31st St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By young Swedish woman as maid or companion to children; speaks English fluently; is a good hairdresser and manicurist; would take lessons in German and French in exchange for services at moderate wages; excellent reference from present employer. 226 Madison Av.

MAID.—By a refined North German as maid to grown children or young ladies; competent seamstress and dressmaker; city reference. Care of Mrs. Scheu, 339 East 42d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Experienced in all her duties; excellent hairdresser; first-class city reference from last employer. Maid, 150 East 40th St., care of Mrs. Howard.

MAID.—By well-educated, intelligent young American girl as maid or companion; willing to travel; best city reference. Martin, 439 West 48th St.

MAID.—German; traveling maid; speaks French and English; to grown children or as maid to lady; highly recommended. A., 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her laundress, who would assist with the chamberwork if required; excellent references. Call at 322 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress in small private family; best city reference; city or country. 136 East 17th St.

GOOD LAUNDRESS, or any kind of work where her boy, 15, would be found useful, and girl, 13; willing and obliging; city reference; city or country. O'Keefe, 330 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes to place her Swedish laundress, who has served her for two years. Present employer can be seen, on Monday afternoon, at 671 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; seashore preferred; excellent city references. M. D., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; best of city reference. 244 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; wishes some family and gents' washing; best reference. Mrs. Harnett, 240 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will also do chamberwork; in private family. B. S., 106 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; first-class city reference. M. C., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; go out by day; first-class reference. 211 East 28th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference. A. B., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish young woman, as first-class laundress. Call Monday, at present employer's, 28 West 57th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; Protestant woman; in private family; has two years' city reference. 437 West 57th St.; ring janitor's bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent middle-aged woman; thoroughly experienced; first-class city presonal reference; city or country. 145 West 20th St.

NURSE or HOUSEWORK.—A lady going to the country wishes to secure a situation for a Norwegian maid whom she can recommend as thoroughly honest and competent to take care of young children or to do housework; an interview if desired. Norway, Box 202 Times.

NURSE.—By an experienced young American girl as nurse to growing children; would assist them with their lessons, or would wait on lady; eight years in present position. F. A., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—By a young well-educated Norwegian girl as nurse for grown children or maid for young ladies; good sewer; first-class city reference. C., care of WARRODELL, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing milk and the different kinds of food for bottle babies; full charge; highest city references. J. J., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By Protestant young woman; can care for invalid lady, grown children, or ladies' maid; best city references. L. E. W., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By superior French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of small children; neat sewer; best city reference. Superior, Box 280 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; city reference. 4 East 70th St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant; experienced and reliable; to take care of an infant or young children; good reference; city or country. 150 West 28th St, Room 8.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Scotchwoman; or would wait on a lady; no objection to travel; willing and obliging; good reference. H. Donaghy, 765 8th Av.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By young German girl; lately landed; as nurse or chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; good references. J. S., 159 West 27th St.; machine shop.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; personal city references. 1151½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse for grown children; can do plain sewing or assist with other work; short time in country. 221 East 32d St.; McGuire's bell.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant girl as nurse to growing children; good seamstress. 361 West 21st St.

NURSE.—By French Protestant as nurse or chambermaid; good plain sewer; best city reference. L. D., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse; good city references. 133 West 60th St.; ring Duane's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—German-American seamstress in private family; understands all hand or machine sewing; practical help to lady in housekeeping; trustworthy attendant to elderly lady; verbal reference. K. M., 159 East 47th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl as seamstress and maid; can cut and fit; has long experience and the best recommendations. Call, Monday, at 16 West 50th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a woman; understands all kinds of family sewing; by day; $1; or take work home; best reference. Dressmaker, 202 West 62d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By week or month; understands family sewing, dressmaking; willing to go to country. M. A. C., 1,242 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By a North German as seamstress and maid; is a good cutter and fitter. Present employer's, 16 East 63d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By German Protestant in private family; willing to do light chamberwork; best references. T. N., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—French; no objection to country; first-class city references. Seamstress, 478 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Excellent; to go out by the week; best city references. S., Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Understands her business thoroughly; serving of courses, wines; make all kinds of salads; care of silver; can carve; best of references. M., Box 101, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a Norwegian girl, as competent waitress in a private family; first-class reference; city or country. 417 3d Av.; Manning's bell.

WAITRESS.—Competent; understands serving courses, wines; makes good salads; care of silver; best of city references. J. M., Box 101, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as waitress in private family; willing to do chamberwork; four years' city reference; family going to give up housekeeping. 227 East 73d St.; first floor.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; would assist with chamberwork; in private family; city references. 305 East 81st St., care of Jager; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl; in private family; as waitress and assist with chamberwork; good city references. S. M., 270 West 23d St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl, as competent waitress in small private family; must be permanent; city references. E. C., Box 205 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman; in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to the country; best city references. M. N., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Lady closing up her house would like to secure situation for her waitress, who is a competent English girl. 135 East 36th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress or chambermaid; best city reference. 32 West 9th St., basement.

WAITRESS.—By a thorough waitress in private family; city reference. G. M., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady desires a situation for an English girl as waitress or chambermaid; best city reference. M. D., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at present employer's, 308 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady desires to obtain a place for a competent waitress. 11 West 11th St.

Washing.

WASHING and SEWING.—Woman will take family washing or plain sewing to be done at her residence; good back yard. Mrs. Spencer, 50 Morton St.

MIDWIFE.—By a German young woman of experience; graduated in Germany and New-York; has diploma; best reference. Mrs. Fogel, 444 West 35th St.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes a few customers at her parlor or their residence. 121 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Willing to assist with office work; good penman. Exceptional. 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY desires situation for a first-class Norwegian as parlormaid or as chambermaid and do sewing; disengaged the last of May. Apply Monday, from 10 till 2 o'clock, at 531 Madison Av., present employer's.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; first-class butler; wife first-class cook, understanding all kinds of cooking; the butler understands his duty, especially in care of silver; last place four years; personal reference; country preferred. M. R., 158 West 36th St.

BUTLER or VALET and USEFUL MAN.—By competent young man; will take entire charge of parlor floor, silver, waiting, &c.; neat, active, and obliging; best city references. Competent, Box 337 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady desires a situation for her English butler for three or four months, whom she can well recommend; Bar Harbor preferred. Call, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, after 3 o'clock, at 36 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman as first-class butler and valet; very competent in all his duties; willing to do any kind of work; in private family; long and best city references. Joseph, Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Leaving on account of family not keeping house this Summer; height, 5 feet 11 inches; of neat appearance; three years with present employer; disengaged June 1; lady can be seen. James Kerins, 116 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced young man; best references; disengaged May 21; highly recommended by present employer; leaving as family goes abroad; valets neatly if required. Albert, Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe desires a situation for her butler, who is a first-class man; understands his business in every particular; good valet; can be highly recommended as to honesty and sobriety. Call, Monday, M. H., 28 Park Av.

BUTLER'S or VALET.—By an intelligent young man; age, 35; speaks French, German, and Spanish; is accustomed to travel; will be found industrious and trustworthy; best city reference. N. B., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced French butler; well recommended as to ability and good character; speaks English well; leaving on account of family going abroad. James, 131 5th Av., present employer's.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; understands his work thoroughly; will be disengaged the first week in June; present employer can be seen. 15 East 69th St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained man, who understands the duties of a gentleman's house; satisfactory personal reference. T. H., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Competent Swiss, as butler or valet for gentleman; would take charge of apartment; well recommended. W., Box 5, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man as butler or valet; wife as cook; private family; best city references; no objection to country. B. Luck, 101 East 8th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; tall; willing; seven years' best Paris family and city references; speaks French, German, English. Victor, 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by French couple for private family; willing and obliging; good city references. Mrs. Nason, 151 West 16th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man in private family; not afraid of work; can be highly recommended; full charge of dining room. Louis, 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family; competent and understands his business thoroughly; good city reference. E. L., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—English; married couple; do entire work, except laundry; private family; references; wages for both, $45. M. G., 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—Age, 30 years; height, 5 feet 10¼ inches; single; Englishman. Butler, 161 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in private family; first-class city reference. L. O., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; French; or as valet; single; seven years' city reference. P. B., 137 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find position for her butler; reliable, obliging, sober, and faithful. 36 West 57th St., 9 to 12 A. M.

BUTLER.—By a competent and reliable Swede; just disengaged; best city references. C., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and FOOTMAN.—By a Frenchman; age, 32; good appearance; speaks English; best city reference. A. G., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER

SPRING FANCIES CHILLED

Thousands Visited the Park, but Few Found Enjoyment.

EVEN THE ANIMALS WERE DEPRESSED

More Freedom of Lawns—Five Thousand at a Concert—A Barnyard Hen's Six Troublesome Progeny.

Blue or pink noses, pinched faces, and activity were characteristics of the visitors to Central Park yesterday. The weather was too unkind for strolling, and shady nooks were shunned. Go where or do what one might, a steady, chilly wind forbade vernal reflections or enthusiasm, and foliage and emerald grass seemed unreal and out of place in such a bleak March-like atmosphere.

Even the sun appeared shy of wasting illumination in such cheerless circumstances. It shone fitfully, as if reluctant or regretful, at intervals in the afternoon, but its rays accentuated the searching, uninspiring inclemency, and the 80,000 promenaders found their only consolation in reflecting that after all they had profited by exercise, despite "the sad influence of the hour."

Had it been a balmy Spring Sunday New-York's public glory of an outing ground would have gone down in memory as perfect. Another week, perhaps, and the park will have lost its fascination of tender hues through heat and dust, and taken on its uniform Summer tint of monotonous dark green. Yesterday leaves and lawn were everywhere as fresh and delicious as it is possible for them to be. The recent warm spell started the foliage, then came milder weather, and rain, and this and the absence of dust developed every leaf of tree or shrub with a sheen rarely seen near the centre of population. The lawns were springy, emerald carpets, marvels to those who saw them bare and brown last Autumn.

A warm day and a boon awaited the public. The New-York Times suggested last year that there were too many churlish and deterrent "Keep Off the Grass" signs displayed, and that the throwing open of as many of the lawns as might be possible with the comparatively limited force of police at the disposal of Capt. C. C. Collins would be a boon that the respectable public would appreciate. The hint was taken by the late Board of Park Commissioners, and a few of the lawns were made public to the delight and comfort of young and old.

So little damage was done, and the appreciation of the public of the privilege accorded it was evinced in such decorous behavior, that this year Commissioner James A. Roosevelt planned to treat the public as liberally as possible in the matter of free turf while surrounding the privilege with restriction to prevent the marring of the appearance of the pleasure ground by indiscriminate trampling, especially in places where there are only fringes of grass or where walking would make a track.

All over the Park yesterday were open commons, where adults and children were free to walk, sit, or play, but few cared to take advantage of the liberty. The grass was damp, and it was too cold to sit or lounge, so that few who cared to leave the paths did so, in the majority of cases, to gratify a sentimental impulse. At the East Seventy-second Street lawn some bevies of children indulged in merry games in a half-hearted fashion. On "the green" and "ball ground" there was more handball playing and coy racing by young women than strolling or lounging, and on the dozen other free lawns in the Park the turf suffered little from pedestrians.

While turf and foliage were in ideal condition, the recent cold weather had either retarded or damaged flowers and blossoms. Every floral beauty appeared to have suffered except the wistaria, which was in luxuriant perfection of lilac garlands, on arbors, in rockwork, and, as a creeper, overwhelming trees to their top branches. Snowballs, some yet green; hawthorns just tinted, and chestnuts halting for another warm spell.

Still, a concert was given in the afternoon on the Mall by the Seventh Regiment Band, led by W. B. Rogers. In ordinary circumstances there would have been an audience of 15,000 to 20,000 persons. There was less than 5,000 around the stand. The Casino arbor, resplendent in blossom, was deserted, and on the mound west of the band no one sat, and but half a dozen boys and girls romped. Half the seats were vacant. It was more comfortable to be afoot. The programme was:

PART I.

Star-Spangled Banner.
1. March, "Honeymoon,".....Rosey
2. Overture, "Il Regente,".....Mercadante
3. Songs of Sir Arthur Sullivan.
4. Trombone solo.....A. George
5. Humoresque, "The Chinese War,"..Langey

PART II.

6. Grand selection, "Les Huguenots," Meyerbeer
7. Song for cornet, "Ben Bolt,".....Kneass
8. Gavotte du Ballet, "Vesta,".....Kottaun
9. Melodies from "A Gaiety Girl,".....Jones
10. Wedding March.....Mendelssohn

Perhaps the Menagerie was the only place in the Park where the public halted for any time. There was lots to see, and no end of gossip about favorites. Besides, it was the first day that Superintendent George R. Burns permitted the Felidae, or "cats," to go to their outdoor cages. They did not look very happy in the bleak air, and returned to their Winter cages with alacrity when the sliding doors were opened at what should have been sundown.

Of all the forlorn-looking creatures imaginable, the alligators in their outdoor pen may be cited. In spite of their mail coats, they are extremely sensitive. They know enough, unlike some bipeds, "to go in when it rains," as no sooner are there a few drops of rain than all seek refuge in the tank. But there was no rain yesterday, and the best they could do was to huddle in disconsolate fashion and blink appealingly, as if calling for blankets.

The elephant house had disappointing news for the visitors. It was tenanted solely by Tom, who seemed to have something on his mind, as he weaved unceasingly and showered his back with grass. His chums, Juno and Modoc, had bidden him farewell in the early morning, and are on the Spain of the National Line. Barnum and Bailey have sent them to London, where they are to appear in Kiralfy's spectacular play. The huge beasts, just before dawn, left their quarters and went tranquilly to the ship by way of Fifth Avenue, Washington Square, and Thompson and Houston Streets.

There was lots of interesting news at the pheasant house. First was the hatching by a white barnyard hen of a troublesome brood—five silver pheasants and one wild duck. The web-footed fellow came of an egg picked up on one of the Park islands by Superintendent Burns. The smart little pheasants are bad enough for the foster-mother's tranquillity, but the duckling, with its tendency to toy with the water receptacle and set the rest of the brood a bad example, is exasperating.

In a few days will hatch, if there be no mischance, two "clutches" of six eggs each, one of golden pheasants and the other of Lady Amherst pheasants.

Visitors forgot the chilly weather awhile around the prairie dog inclosure, which has become the principal attraction of the Menagerie. The cunning little animals are all the more interesting just now because it is known that each burrow contains a litter of young as big as mice, which have to constantly receive maternal attention. They will not appear on the mounds until steady warm weather sets in, when they will be duly schooled against straying from the home burrow, and into the lamb-tail wiggle which accompanies the plunge below when their parents emit the danger whistle.

The hippopotami—Caliph, Miss Murphy, and Patina—will, if the weather change to warm, be in their outdoor tank next Sunday. The Cervidae are still in their miserable paddocks south of the Menagerie, and in the same condition as that described in The New-York Times last year. Just now they appear to be intensely unhappy. All are shedding their coats, and the bucks are at the most critical and painful period of "the velvet," or sprouting of antlers. If a proper place can be found and a system of shifting inclosures is devised, the deer will be shifted to where they may delight in shade and turf.

Perhaps on hot days this year those who cannot afford to pay for refreshments at the Park restaurants may not suffer from thirst as they did last year. Many fountains have been established in the Park, and yesterday at the concert were men with barrels of water and drinking utensils.

At the restaurants and refreshment places in the Park yesterday the weather was blamed for loss of patronage. No one appeared thirsty enough to call for "soft" drinks, and the excise regulations were certainly rigidly observed, while carriage folk did not care to leave their vehicles, so that few meals or light eatables were served.

PAUL H. BRAY IN WASHINGTON

Guarded from Interviewers and No Information to be Secured About Ex-Consul Waller's Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Paul H. Braya, stepson of John L. Waller, ex-Consul to Madagascar, who arrived in this country yesterday, took the midnight train from New-York for this city last night. He reached here this morning, in company of the State Department official who has had the young man in charge since the steamer on which he arrived reached Sandy Hook.

Mr. Bray has been as zealously guarded here as he was in New-York, and it is impossible to learn from him or his attorney, John M. Langston, any of the particulars of the outrage which resulted in ex-Consul Waller's incarceration in prison at Marseilles and brought his stepson to this country.

Encouraged by the extraordinary steps taken by this Government looking toward a restoration to Mr. Waller of his rights, both Bray and Langston anticipate a speedy and favorable settlement of the case. Waller's wife and four children are at present living at Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, in straitened circumstances.

Mr. Bray called on Acting Secretary Uhl, at his residence this afternoon, and had a long conference with that official. Mr. Uhl when interrogated to-night, admitted that Mr. Bray had called upon him, but he was very reticent on every essential point connected with the case. Mr. Uhl was asked if Mr. Bray brought any papers from ex-Consul Waller, and, while he would not give a direct answer, he replied that "it was but natural that he should have some papers with him."

Mr. Uhl refused pointblank to give an outline of the conversation he had with Mr. Bray, but he said the latter would call and see him again at the department. He poohpoohed the idea that a State Department agent had taken Mr. Bray in charge. From his remarks, however, it was learned that the purpose of the State Department official was to keep Mr. Bray from being interviewed by the newspapers, so as to enable the department to get his story and act with secrecy. Asked if any new action had been decided upon by the department looking to the liberation of ex-Consul Waller, in view of Mr. Bray's story, Acting Secretary Uhl replied that such steps as were proper would be taken, but what they were he would not state at this time.

CORNELL'S HENLEY CREW

They Are Doing Good Work on a Lake Cayuga Course.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 19.—Several statements have appeared as to the probable make-up of the crew which Cornell will send to England this season, and Coach Courtney has up to the last few days steadily refused to affirm or deny the correctness of any of these, saying only that he had not made any statement and had not yet selected the Henley crew. However, the fact that a certain eight has been regularly rowing in the racing shell led the correspondents to practically decide who were to win the coveted honor.

When shown the following list Coach Courtney admitted its correctness, and also named the four substitutes who are to be taken on the trip. Men who will sail on the Paris, May 29, unless accident or illness interferes are: Frederick Beardsley Matthews, '96, bow, course in law, Buffalo, N. Y.; height 5.9½; age 21, weight 165. Matthews rowed on the fast freshman crew of the class of '96, but failed to make the 'Varsity last season.

Edward Orton Spillman, '97, No. 2, course in electrical engineering, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; height 5.10, age 20, weight 164. Last year Spillman stroked the freshmen in their race with the Dauntless crew. He is a steady and reliable oarsman.

Edward Charles Hager, '95, No. 3, course in electrical engineering, Buffalo, N. Y.; height 5.10½, age 24, weight 173. No. 3 is being filled for the third year by Hager, who also rowed on the freshman crew of his class.

F. William Freeborn, '97, No. 4, course in mechanical engineering, Ithaca, N. Y.; height 5.11, age 19, weight 171. Freeborn was the only freshman to row on last year's 'Varsity crew. He has also played tackle on the football team, but stopped playing before the end of the season last year.

Thomas Francis Fennell, '96, No. 5, course in law, Elmira, N. Y.; height 6 feet, age 19, weight 173. Fennell is the only man in the crew who has not had previous rowing experience. His athletic experience has been confined to football. He was Cornell's centre rush last season. Thomas Hall, graduate, No. 6, Washington, Canada; height 5.9½, age 25, weight 173. "Tom" Hall is the veteran of the crew. He entered the university with the class of '94 and rowed on the freshman crew that won from Columbia, who afterward defeated the Yale and Harvard freshmen in their triangular race. For two years he stroked victorious Cornell eights and last year captained the crew. Hall is a brilliant scholar and one of the most popular men in the university.

Charles Austatt Louis, '97, No. 7, Brooklyn, N. Y., course in mechanical engineering; height 5.11, age 20, weight 161. Louis rowed on the freshman crew last year. Ralph Bergen Hamilton, '96, stroke, Saginaw, Mich., course in mechanical engineering; height 5.8½, age 20, weight 155. Hamilton stroked his freshman crew, and last year was substitute on the 'Varsity. He is capable of a very rapid stroke and can get way up in the forties if necessary. The above arrangement places four heavy men in the waist of the boat and two light ones on each end, and seems to be very effective. The coxswain will be F. D. Colson, '97, Buffalo, N. Y., who steered the freshman boat last year.

Four men will also be taken as substitutes. These are Capt. R. L. Shope, '95, Milwaukee, Wis., who has rowed on three previous crews; G. P. Dyer, '96, Washington, D. C., who has had two years' previous experience; M. Roe, '96, Chester, N. Y., who rowed on his freshman crew; and W. Bentley, '98, Fluvanna, N. Y., the only member of the freshman class in the twelve.

On the west side of Lake Cayuga a course one mile and five hundred and fifty yards in length, the exact distance rowed in the Henley races, has been laid out, and nearly every pleasant day the boat is sent over this course on time or in a race with the other 'Varsity eight. Since the crew was definitely decided upon considerable attention has been given to practice in hitting up the stroke. Hamilton can now give his men a stroke of forty-six and maintain it for a considerable distance. The Henley eight has already rowed rowed over this course of 6 minutes 51 seconds, the best time for the course at Henley, but this can be held to indicate little, as it is probable that the course here is faster than that on the other side. After the men get to work on the Thames it will be possible to make a more accurate prediction as to their chances of winning the Grand Challenge Cup. Many of Cornell's enthusiastic supporters believe that the Henley crew will be the fastest eight ever sent out from Cornell and that they will not only win on the other side, but will smash the British records. This hope, however, is altogether too rosy and is not shared by the rowing authorities, who realize the disadvantages under which Cornell will be placed and they will be satisfied if she makes a good showing.

A Bat's Wings.

A bat's wing is, in short, a hand with very long fingers, and with the skin stretched between them so as to form a flying membrane. Of course, the exaggerated length in each joint in fingers shows how very long a time the bat must have taken to develop his hand into so specialized a form, but a hand it still remains in underlying structure, and it still retains a most hand-like peculiarity in the separate thumb, which forms no part of the wing, but is used by the animal, in many cases, as a hook or bent finger to hang itself up by.

A thumb, once acquired, is far too valuable a possession to be readily given up, and the bats have stuck to theirs with creditable persistence, even when the rest of their hand has been practically lost by conversion into an expanded flying organ. No other feature, still more strikingly displays the underlying kinship between the bats and ourselves, in spite of long divergence; the female bat has her breasts in the same position as in our own race, which gives her, small as she is, when looked full in the face, a singularly human and almost pathetic aspect.—The Cornhill Magazine.

Chinese Money.

It is held by some that the coinage of China was invented especially for the confusion of the foreigner. At any rate, two market villages twenty miles apart are quite certain to have a different rate of exchange, and (but this may be only a coincidence) the foreigner is not the one who profits thereby. Thus, suppose you tender a dollar at Stone Umbrella mart, and after much weighing and testing thereof are given in exchange 1,030 brass coins strung on a string, of varying weight and thickness.

Arrived at the Plain of Peace, you buy a dollar's worth of fowls, and put down your 1,030 coins, only to be told that the exchange is 1,160, and you have to find the balance. Next day, having invested all your savings in cash, you return to Stone Umbrella, intending to buy up all the silver in circulation at the lower rate of exchange.

Alas, for your hopes! You are met with a chilling, "These cash are ten parts (i. e., 100 per cent.,) worthless"; and in corroboration of his statement your would-be victim points out, or pretends to point out, the absence of certain blurs on the horrid little rings of brass.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Whipcord livery ready to wear—almost. *Almost* is to save us from your wrath, should we be out of a size; these suits sell much faster than we expected.

Brown, light, tan, or Oxford whipcord; single-breasted sack suit $22.
Square-top derby $3; bell-top hat $4.

Shall we send our little book?

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

CHURCHES FOR THE RICH

Dr. Rainsford Says that Christianity is Having a Hard Time.

FICTITIOUS CENSUS OF ATTENDANCE

Dr. Geer, Dr. Greer, and Others Voice the Same Ideas—Key of the Problem in Hands of the Wealthy.

"Christianity has a hard time before it," said the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford last night in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church at a service of the Archdeaconry of New-York.

"It is getting harder every day," he continued, "to get people to come to church. It is getting still harder to get the common people to come, and I feel discouraged at the outlook.

"Yet at the same time the sense of pity is permeating us to-day as never before. The sorrows of others grip us until we feel their burden, as Joseph of Arimathæa felt the weight of the cross. We are realizing as we never did before the idea of sacrifice.

"We in the Church are so wrapped up in what we do that we forget to ally ourselves with outside agencies. A wave of sympathy with suffering is passing over the civilized world, more prevalent in this country than anywhere else. Because we have a historic Church is the very reason why we should open wide our arms to the untried and unorthodox masses.

"We get out of touch with the people. We get out of sympathy with the democratic life which is the stay of this country. Too much of the idea of the English Church clings to us; too much of the idea of an importation instead of a native growth.

"We need more liberty. I want to see the Church come back to the common people. I want to see the Church go to the common people. I know the census and the figures which show the increase of church attendance during the past ten or fifteen years, but the common people are getting further and further away from the Church.

"Hundreds of thousands who never darken the doors of a church are set down as church members. In the census returns many persons are counted over and over again. I myself know one man who is set down as an attendant by seven different churches.

"The men here to-night have an inspiration of power and love and of sound mind. They should consecrate their best and brightest boys to the service of the Christian ministry. Men pray for the Church, but they do not give their children. The ancient Greeks looked on their children as the fairest offering for the gods, while we send one child to succeed his father in business and others to the callings for which they show a preference.

"The rector of one of the most prosperous churches in this city told me a short time ago that with sorrow he had to confess that in fifteen years not one member of his congregation had been consecrated to the Christian ministry. Until we put our best youth to the service of God we shall have dead ecclesiasticism instead of a warm, living, breathing Christianity."

The Rev. Dr. Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's, said that fashionable Christianity was the bane of the modern Church. The present system made religion too cheap for the rich and too costly for the poor. The reason why church attendance was not larger was because the kind of religion which appealed to men of culture was far too expensive under present conditions.

"A man of this kind," Dr. Geer continued, "sends his wife and children to the nearest free chapel and gets his own religion from the Sunday newspapers and a walk in the Park.

"We insult the poor by calling them the masses. We call their homes the slums, though to my certain knowledge these slums are the home of many of God's elect. The key to the religious problem is in the hands of the rich. Crooked thinking on social and religious topics is not going to help us. The rich must be converted not to dainty, lily-fingered Christianity, but to the religion of Christ."

These were not the days, Dr. Geer continued, when the Church could be rich to the rich and poor to the poor. The Church wanted large capital. It wanted the interest on funded millions.

Religion must be made expensive for the rich in order that the beauty of holiness might be made cheap for the poor. Dr. Geer wanted to see the lame, the halt, and the blind in the best churches.

The Rev. Dr. Greer, Archdeacon Van Kleeck, and Hamilton W. Mable also spoke in favor of more liberal donations from the rich city churches to the struggling churches in the small outlying towns and villages in the Diocese of New-York.

The speakers were introduced by Bishop Potter, who spoke briefly on the duty of the city to the suburban districts created by its influence.

A collection was taken up after the speakers had finished. The annual amount guaranteed by the Protestant Episcopal churches of New-York City in aid of missionary work in other parts of the diocese is $12,000.

Charles Dickens's Song.

A favorite song of ours—and I think my father enjoyed them all even more than we did—was one that was concerned with the history of Guy Fawkes: "Guy Fawkes, that prince of sinisters, who once blew up the House of Lords, the King, and all his Ministers." The beginning of each verse contained some startling statement of this kind, which was afterward modified and explained away in what we considered a most artful and humorous manner. I forget exactly what happened to interfere with the final stage of Guy Fawkes's nefarious project, but in another verse it was stated that Guy "crossing over Vauxhall Bridge, that way came into London. That is, he would have come that way to perpetrate his guilt, Sir. But a little thing prevented him—the bridge it wasn't built, Sir," and also that when they wanted to arrest him "they straightway sent to Bow Street for that brave old runner Townsend. That, is they would have sent for him, for fear he was no starter at, but Townsend wasn't living then, he wasn't born till arter that."

To each verse there was a chorus of the good, old-fashioned sort, with an "Oh, ah, oh, ri fol de riddy oddy, bow wow wow" refrain, and a great part of the point of the joke lay in the delivery of the introductory monosyllables; the first "oh" being given, as it were, with incredulity, or a tone of inquiry; the second, "ah," strongly affirmatively, and the last, "oh," with an air as of one who has found conviction not without difficulty. Some of Tom Moore's melodies also formed part of the repertoire, and there were no doubt others, which I have forgotten, but the impression of the singer, as he sat in that rockingchair with us three children about or on his knees, has never in the least faded from my mind, though of his appearance at some other and later times the picture may be less vivid.—Charles Dickens, the Younger, in The North American Review.

DRESS GOODS
MONDAY SPECIALS.

New lines in rich Crepons, Navy and Cream Serges, Mohairs, Coverts, Tweeds and Cassimeres, at manufacturers' clearing prices.

Very choice deep-grained Crepons at 75 cents per yard.

3 lots of Rich Chiffon, at $1.60 per yard; formerly $4.00.

2 lots Rich Crepon, $1.90 per yard; were $4.50.

Oddments and Remnants of all grades of Dress Goods at prices within the reach of all.

High lustre Mohairs in Navy and Brown.

White Brilliantines for Graduates' Dresses.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

LOBSTER-CATCHING NEAR BOSTON

HOW THE FISHERMEN OF HULL TAKE THE PRIZED CRUSTACEAN.

The Industry Was Established There by Myles Standish and Has Flourished Ever Since.

From The Brockton (Mass.) Times.

It is not so many years ago that the length of the average lobster that was sent to the Boston market by the lobster catchers of Hull was twenty inches without claws. The largest average now is 10½ inches. There used to be twelve-pound lobsters, and sometimes they weighed eighteen pounds. A lobster would have to be at least thirty years old to weigh that. This shellfish grows very slowly, and it is not very large when it is three years old. The fishermen say that a lobster is never fit for market until it is five years old.

But who ever arose at 4 o'clock of a cool and clear morning and went lobster catching? A Times men tried the experiment the other morning, and would say that the occupation, which for the first time is denominated as a sport, furnishes a very pleasant pastime.

In the first place, the plan of catching an innocent and confiding lobster is in itself somewhat of a science. Doubtless hundreds of persons are aware that lobsters are caught in pots, and when first taken from the water, are green, subsequently turning a rosy red when boiled, but that is as far as their knowledge extends.

A lobster pot is a cage made of wooden slats, half cylindrical in shape. It looks like a big bird cage made of wooden slats. It is very easy to crawl or walk into the trap, but very hard to get out by the same hole. In clear waters lobsters have been seen to crawl trustingly into the holes at the end of the pots, and after getting in there, have for two hours persistently rolled up their tails and tried to boost themselves out again, without success, eventually giving up in disgust.

The "boost" is a very interesting thing. His tail is rollable, so to speak, and he stands on it, as if about to turn a somersault. Suddenly he will let go of the attachment and it will rebound like a spring, sending him up as if from a catapult; but he always descends before going very high, and one has never yet been known to aim accurately enough to get out of the pothole.

A lobster pot is usually about four feet long and a foot and a half high, and is made in the shape of a half circle. At each end of the pots are placed rope nets, with wooden hoops in their centres, and through these the lobsters enter. On top of these pots or cages are wicket doors by means of which the crustacean is removed from the pot.

Suspended from the top of the receptacle for lobsters is an iron hoop about six inches long upon which is temptingly displayed a morsel of sculpin flesh, or a part of its head. Sometimes the head of a codfish is used for bait, but it has been found that the hungry lobster much prefers a palatable sculpin, and as this ugly-looking fish is good for nought else it is generally used. The pots are sunk on a rocky bottom by means of stones tied in the pots, anywhere from five rods to five miles from the shore, and their position is marked by small wooden buoys, bearing the private mark of the owner.

A hungry lobster wandering about on the bottom of the sea in search of a breakfast for himself and perhaps a hungry mate also, spies the bit of fish suspended from the hoop inside the pot. Its peculiar position on the hook arouses no thought of danger in the mind of this brother to the crab, and he starts up the netting to get it. It is no easy matter to climb the hill of ropes full of holes, which bar egress from the pot, but he perseveres, and at last reaches the iron hoop.

He stretches forth one of his claws to reach the coveted prize. It is too far away, however, and, in trying to get a step nearer he overreaches himself, and, losing his balance, falls into the trap set for him, from which he emerges only to be boiled red, (if of legal size.)

According to statements made by an observant lobster fisherman, the lobster no sooner gets inside of a pot than he becomes aware that he is in trouble. He loses all desire to sample the bait that tempted him to get into the scrape. So agitated is he that he forgets that his best pedestrian work is accomplished backward, and he does not try to back out of the hole, as he came in, but exerts himself to the utmost to get out head first, a feat his enormous claws make impossible. But, as lobster men say, let this crazed lobster be released from the top, he will no sooner be out than the bait inside tempts him again, and he once more seeks for a way, as before, backs in, is panic-stricken again, and renews his frantic efforts to escape. No matter how many times the lobster is liberated, he just as often sets to work to become a prisoner again.

That lobsters are seized with a panic as they find themselves in a trap is evident from the fact that, although as many as twenty may be found in a pot when it is taken up, the bait will not show any signs of having been touched by any of them. One of the pots would be no obstacle to the lobster's freedom if it only knew its power, for a half-dozen lobsters could smash a pot to pieces in a twinkling, or one sweep of a single lobster's claw would tear the tarred rope netting from the net as if it were gauze.

Collecting the lobsters caught is where the sport of trapping them comes in. "The Captain's waiting for you," was the call which aroused The Times man at 4 o'clock one chilly morning recently. A rush down to the beach and a tumble into the surf is necessary before he is fairly awake, and then, half-dressed, he jumps into the dory and starts on a lobster hunt. The flat-bottomed boat is nearly filled with some half dozen traps, all baited and ready to be lowered into the sea.

The first visit made is to a point not 200 yards from Point Allerton beacon. The buoys are sighted, and then the pot is carefully drawn to the surface. Not a "lob" is in the pot, and the bait is all gone except the bony part of the sculpin's head, evidently having been stolen by hungry fishes.

Another pot ready baited is lowered, and the other is placed in the dory, while the craft is headed for the next "ground," which is a mile off shore. Here better luck is found, and three captured crustaceans are hoisted to the surface. One more pot is lowered in place of the one taken, and the boat is headed still further out.

The next stopping place shows a still better catch than at the previous ground, and the pots are again exchanged. The total haul is quite a large one, and the surprised, disgusted, and angered shellfishes nearly fill the space in the dory not occupied by the half dozen lobster pots, the Captain, and The Times man.

The passion of an ordinary, quiet, and peaceful sort of being, after a lobster is caught in a trap and indiscriminately dumped into a dory, is aroused to fury at the least provocation. Out of a catch of about 125 lobsters, nearly half of them are indulging in a set of fisticuffs, or rather "claw-cuffs," with their neighbors. And a lobster goes into a fight in such a determinedly murderous way that it is positively interesting to watch them. Here is one who is evidently offended at some action of a lobster near him, who, to tell the truth, is considerably smaller, but that does not daunt him, and he forthwith proceeds to "do him up" in the most approved pugilistic fashion. His tail is curled up into almost half a circle, and with wide-open jaws and claws he pounces upon the little one, who, however, dodges him. Then they catch at each other and begin to chew claws. Of course they make no noise, but as the shell of the claw snaps and breaks they bend and roll in agony. As they begin to feel great pain they get more and more excited, and their horns shake in an ominous way. In a short time both are nearly clawless and are evidently suffering greatly. Finally the weight of the big one overcomes his antagonist, and, curling up his tail almost into a circle, the little lobster lies perfectly still and shortly expires, while the bigger one crawls into a corner, and lies still also, completely exhausted. Take fifteen or twenty of these shellfish indulging in a row at one time, and it is an exciting experience to say the least.

Lobsters about Hull and Nantasket Beach, like the clams, are growing scarcer and scarcer each year, and it is only a matter of a few years when they will become extinct, except in small sizes.

"Ye Ancient Town of Hull," with its now cottage-crowned hills, with diversities of vandyke browns and pompeiian reds, has always been a lobster-fishing place. The visitors in Summer comment curiously on the eminence where the Norseman viking Thorwald was slain and buried centuries before Genoese or Puritan touched the continent; they look at the repelling stretch of Stony Beach, the remnants of the old French intrenchments on Telegraph Hill, and the sanguinary suggestions of Skull Head. In peaceful contrast with these they observe a unpretentious man handling the implements of the lobster-catching avocation, which no less a personage than Capt. Miles Standish established on the shores of Hull more than two and a half centuries ago.

REED WEAK IN NEW-ENGLAND

A Canvass by a Boston Paper Indicates that Except in His Own State He Has Little Backing.

BOSTON, May 19.—A local paper to-morrow will publish the result of interviews with leading New-England Republicans on the probable Presidential nominee to be supported by New-England delegates in 1896. The article says:

Many were disinclined to talk, assigning as a reason that it was rather early yet to make a Presidential nomination. Some said that they thought McKinley the logical candidate, but would rather not offend Mr. Reed by saying so. The politicians in Boston who were interviewed did not seem to be very enthusiastic over anybody in particular, although they admitted that as a matter of local pride Mr. Reed would probably receive the support of the New-England delegation if he desired their votes in the convention.

Maine is, as a matter of course, strong for Reed, and her leading Republicans predict that he will have the solid New-England delegation. Connecticut and Rhode Island, on the other hand, are quite positive that Mr. Reed cannot control the New-England delegation, and say they expect to see the nomination go to a Western man. New-Hampshire and Vermont are not as enthusiastic as Maine, or as doubtful as the two southern states of New-England, but they would without doubt swing into line for Reed were the other States, including Massachusetts, to favor him, which seems likely.

The situation seems to show that, while Mr. Reed has a strong hold on the hearts of New-Englanders, he cannot count on the New-England delegation as a unit, owing to the attitude of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The newspaper article does not indicate which is the stronger in New-England—Harrison or McKinley.

"The Abuse of Amusements."

The Rev. Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder of St. James's Lutheran Church, preached last night on "The Abuse of Amusements."

He said that he believed in the right amount of the right kind of amusements. What nature provides and God does not prohibit is for our good. The use of pleasure for relaxation and recreation is allowable, but it should not be made the chief end in life.

The only objection he had to the opening of libraries and art museums on Sunday was that the employes in them lose their day of rest.

Impediments to Reform.

From The New-York Weekly.

Foreign Tourist—Why don't your town authorities fill up those horrible marshes, or else drain them?

Citizen—That's the trouble. The Republicans want them filled up and the Democrats want them drained, and they can't agree which to do.

A Nurse's Extreme Cruelty.

From The New-York Weekly.

Mr. De Fashion—Why did you discharge that nurse girl?

Mrs. De Fashion—She kicked poor little Fido, just for biting the baby.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

SUMMER COMFORTS FOR SUMMER HOMES.

Let no one despise the rocking chair as a Summer chair. It makes up in comfort what it lacks in dignity. In rattan and in the different woods—cherry, oak, maple, mahogany, with portable cushions of pretty Summer goods and ribbons.

Less cumbersome are the many different shapes of "easy chairs" in rattan as well as in the various woods. They are sensible and inexpensive. Prettily gotten up with loose cushions.

All our Furniture at manufacturing prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO., 43, 45, 47 West 23d St. NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

Gentlemen's Spring Suits:

The gauntlet we throw before you is more goodness in cloth and more taste and character in the making than you've been accustomed to see in Ready-for-use clothing, at prices no higher than the ordinary sort sells for.

It would be very foolish for us to make this statement if it wasn't true, and it would be very wise for you to take advantage of it if it is.

Prices, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18, $20, and up to $40.

Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?

Imported Lace Lisle Underwear, $1 the Suit. Tight Roll Silk Umbrellas, $2; should be $3. Traveling Bags and Rugs, special $5.00. Gentlemen's Washable Vests, (soiled,) $1; were $3 and $4.

BROADWAY, COR. 31st ST.

CARPETINGS.

Great Reductions in Every Department.

Our "Royal Wiltons and Wilton Velvets," we think, are the best wearing carpets made; WE GUARANTEE THEM!

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, celebrated makes, 50c. to 65c.

NEW WEAVE INGRAINS, Equal in effect to a Brussels, at 49c. the yard.

MATTINGS.

"WE BEAT THE WORLD!" Hundreds of patterns to select from! Some as low as $3.00 PER ROLL of forty yards. Fine Fancy Chinese and Japanese Seamless from $5.00. Cotton and trout-line warps from $8.00.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

O'NEILL'S SIXTH AVENUE 20TH TO 21ST ST.

DUNN SAYS The weather will be FAIR to-day.

A STOREFUL OF ATTRACTIONS await the visitor to our store this week. We quote below a few decidedly interesting values to be offered to-day and to-morrow.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.

The Entire Stock of S. J. HELD CO.,

The oldest Importers and Manufacturers of fine French Flowers in this city at less than one-fifth their value.

10,000 Fine French Montures,

Elegant assortment, all New Goods,

10c. and 25c. each.

Worth 1.00 to 1.50.

Trimmed Millinery

Elegant assortment

Trimmed Bonnets and Hats,

Comprising the latest Imported and Domestic Designs for Street, Carriage, and Evening Wear,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Untrimmed Hats.

A Special Assortment of

Straw Hats

In a variety of shapes and colors, worth in regular stock 98c., at

25c. each.

Also a large variety of shapes in Milans, Chips, Neapolitans, and Fancy Braids, worth 1.50, at

65c. each.

SILKS.

10,000 yards Printed India Silks, reduced from 59c. and 69c. to

25c. and 38c. yd.

5,000 yards Taffeta Striped and Dresden Figured Silks, worth 1.00, at

69c. yd.

RIBBONS.

Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, 2½ inches wide,

10c. yd.

Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, 3 inches wide,

15c. yd.

Large assortment Fancy Ribbons for Millinery Trimmings, 4 and 5 inches wide,

25c. yd.

PARASOLS.

Everything that is new in the line of Parasols and at the right prices.

Large Assortment Changeable Silk Parasols,

Selected Natural or Dresden Handles, at

Extremely Low Prices.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF LADIES' OUTING SUITS.

Ladies' Suits, Blazer Jacket and wide Skirt, in Mixtures and Crust Cloths, regular price 14.98,

SPECIAL 9.98

Ladies' Outing Suits of double warp Serge, short ripple back jackets, full Skirts, regular price 16.50,

SPECIAL 11.98

Ladies' Cheviot, Serge, and Storm Serge Outing Suits, fine Tailor finish, lined throughout with Silk, regular price 25.50,

SPECIAL 16.75

Ladies' Outing Suits of Fine Imported Serges, ripple back jackets, extra wide skirts, lined throughout with Best Taffeta Silk, regular price 29.75,

SPECIAL 19.98

TWENTY ADDITIONAL STYLES of Tailor and Outing Suits

In Pique, Duck, Linen, and Serges, Eton Blazer and Reefer shapes, at equally moderate prices.

Ladies' Silk Waists.

Special Silk Waists, extremely large sleeves, blouse fronts, full backs, soft collars and belts, assorted colors, regular price 3.29,

SPECIAL 1.98

Dress Goods.

Special prices for Monday and Tuesday.

4,000 yards Black Crepons,

45c. yd.

200 pieces Mohair & Wool Novelties,

49c. yd.

375 pieces Plain and Figured Sicilians,

39c. to 1.49.

New importation of French Crepons, Entirely new designs,

1.75 yd.; worth 3.98.

Gloves.

Ladies' four-button Kid Gloves,

79c. Pair.

Ladies' four-button Kid Gloves, embroidered,

98c. Pair.

Ladies' Russia Leather Driving Gloves, four-button, worth 1.50, at

98c. Pair.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The body of a man was found on the tracks of the New-York and New-Haven Suburban Railroad near the Willis Avenue Station yesterday morning. He had been struck and run over by a train. The man was about thirty-five years old, medium height, with dark complexion and hair. He wore blue striped trousers and blue linen shirt. The body was taken to the Bellevue Morgue.

—Pugilist George Dixon was fined $5 in Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of having been drunk and disorderly. He was arrested on Saturday afternoon on a train which was about to pull out of the Grand Central Station.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. & A. M., will work the Third Degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, in Commandery Room, Masonic Hall.

—The capital of Middleton, Carman & Co., wholesale and retail dry goods, is $40,000, and not $15,000, as inadvertently stated.

Brooklyn.

—The body of a drowned man about nineteen years old, was found in the bay at Atlantic Dock yesterday. He was about five feet four inches in height, smooth face, dark complexion, and was attired in blue serge coat and vest, and gray trousers. He had a gold-filled hunting case watch in his pocket. The body had been in the water about ten days.

—August Cook, fifty years old, a sailor on the ship Germandia, lying at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, while working on the dredging machine Champion, at the Erie Basin break water, fell off a plank, and struck a log floating in the water. His skull was fractured. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

—Thomas Sullivan, twenty-four years old, of

Monday
May 20-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

THE GERMAN SUGAR BILL

Final Disposition of the Measure Expected To-day.

THE SOCIALISTS MAY KILL IT

Nomination of Count Goluchowski as Austrian Prime Minister Severely Criticised in Berlin —His Career.

BERLIN, May 19.—The Sugar bill, over which the Reichstag wrangled for two days, although slightly favoring the Agrarians, had not any party inspiration, and the Government therefore was justified in its expectations that the measure would pass without any trouble. The bill simply aimed to relieve the present great depression in the sugar trade by maintaining high export bounties until some international agreement could be obtained with Austria and France regulating the export premiums or abolishing them altogether.

Among other considerations pointing toward an international agreement, the Government was of the opinion that it would lead to the establishment of an understanding with the Government at Washington and prevent differential treatment of German sugar. Neither the Freisinnige party nor the Socialists had any genuine reason for opposing the bill, yet the party rancor incited them to tactics designed to block the progress of the measure.

Herr von Kardorff, the Free Conservative leader, caused a count-out on Tuesday while the Freisinnige motion in regard to secrecy at elections was being debated, and the consequence was that, when the Sugar bill was under discussion on Thursday, Herr Singer, on behalf of the Socialists, caught the Government napping and retaliated with a vengeance.

Discovering that there were only 169 members present, while it was necessary that 199 should be in the Chamber in order to constitute a quorum, Herr Singer took advantage of the situation and caused the sitting to come to a close. The same tactics were repeated on Friday, with the same degree of success. Count Posadowsky, the Imperial Minister of the Treasury, appealed to the members of the Left not to demand a count, but his appeal was unavailing, and the debate was adjourned until Monday, May 20, when, if no quorum shall be present, the bill will be dropped and the session closed.

The nomination of Count Goluchowski as Imperial Prime Minister of Austria to succeed Count Kalnoky was both a surprise and a shock in official circles in Berlin. Count Goluchowski is a Pole, who has definite and well-known national sympathies. He is the son of a man who, while holding the office of Governor of Austrian Galicia, did not make any effort to conceal his strong antipathy toward Germany. He has strong clerical convictions, and was for some time closely associated with the French Imperialists.

From a German official point of view, his appointment seems the very worst selection that Emperor Francis Joseph could have made. He certainly possesses no diplomatic reputation, whatever ability in that field he may have, although he has had some diplomatic experience in limited capacities. His first appointment was in 1872, when he was made an attaché of the Austrian Embassy here. From this post he was transferred to Paris, where he served as Counselor of the Austrian Embassy at the French capital. Count Goluchowski married a daughter of Prince Joachim Murat, and through her became very wealthy.

From Berlin he was transferred to the Austrian Legation at Bucharest. This change was made for the reason that Count Goluchowski had been blackballed by the Paris Jockey Club upon the ground that his promotion to the ranks of the nobility was of too recent date. He was recalled from Bucharest not very much later, and sent into retirement because the Government at Buda-Pesth has made charges against him as having shown a woeful want of energy in dealing with the Roumanian Irredentists.

Diplomats here interpret the mystery of the appointment of such a man as the successor of Count Kalnoky as due to the desire of Count Kalnoky to keep his ablest rival, Count de Kallay, out of the post. It was upon the advice of Count Kalnoky that Count Goluchowski was made Prime Minister, and it is regarded as perfectly plain in diplomatic circles here that Kalnoky made the recommendation because he relied upon Goluchowski's inevitable blunders to bring about his (Kalnoky's) recall to the post. As Goluchowski is an unknown quantity in the exalted position he holds, however, there is a possibility, and not a very remote one, either, that Kalnoky may have overreached himself.

The Hamburger Nachrichten in the early part of last week originated a report that the understanding entered into by France, Germany, and Russia in regard to the Chino-Japanese treaty of peace extended so far as to embrace the Anglo-Egyptian question, this, of course, at the behest of France. The majority of the press of Germany, however, highly approve the idea that closer relations with France can be obtained through common action against Great Britain's territorial greed, but the Hamburger Nachrichten, which tacitly is regarded as expressing the views of Prince Bismarck upon all political subjects of importance and all matters of international concern, recurring to the subject, warns Germans against taking a too optimistic view of the results to be obtained from a concerted action with France.

"France," Bismarck's organ, the Nachrichten, says, "is endurable, but a reconciliation with France is impossible. Not even would the restitution of the Reichsland and the return of the milliards of francs of indemnity which France paid be sufficient to satisfy the French. Only a successful war and reconquered prestige would content them. At the same time, we urge the necessity of joint action to curb British expansion."

The Coburg newspapers are taking a lively interest in the debates in the British Parliament in regard to the English alliance to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg as the Duke of Edinburgh. If His Royal Highness were to heed the public and private comments, the papers agree, he would either give up his English pension or vacate the Coburg throne.

The Berlin Taegliche Rundschau, in an article referring to the local irritation in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg in regard to the Duke, extends its criticisms to the Duchess, complaining of her use of the French language at the Court and in her intercourse with the officials at the palace, but every one knows that Coburg is not a German Court.

Emperor William is enjoying a season of deer stalking upon the Silesian estates of Count von Hochberg. His Majesty rose at dawn yesterday and followed his quarry through the woods for hours. He shot six roebucks before 11 o'clock in the morning. After this he took his breakfast in the woods and resumed the chase in the afternoon, killing five more deer. The Kaiser's suite declare that those accompanying him find the work productive of profuse perspiration.

The Emperor and Empress paid a visit to the barracks in the Tempelhofer Field last Thursday, when the Frauen Verein gave a practical demonstration of their field ambulance work. The Emperor afterward handed diplomas to the ladies who were qualified to act as volunteers to nurse the sick and wounded in time of war.

According to the Reichsanzeiger, the Princess Waldemar of Denmark, formerly Princess Marie of Orleans, whose eccentricities have long harassed her husband, has been placed in a private asylum near Vienna. Her father, the Duc de Chartres, who is now on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, at Gmunden, says his daughter's physical health is good, but private reports say she is suffering from nervous attacks, which are pronounced incurable.

It is learned that the fugitive Anarchist leader, William Werner, who has for some time been a refugee in London, recently has made a secret visit to Berlin, endeavoring to collect funds with which to establish an Anarchist organ. He was not successful in raising the money, and the police soon learned of his presence in the city. They were unwilling to arrest him, however, but warned him that if he did not leave at once he would be made a prisoner. Acting upon this hint, Werner left, and has, presumably, gone back to London.

The announcement is made by the Dresden Academy of Arts of the opening of an international exhibition in that city under its auspices, on Sept. 1. Artists throughout the world are invited to take part in the exhibition.

AGAINST WHITESTONE'S TRUSTEES

One of the Board, Judge Overton, Says They Ought to and Will Yet Wear Stripes in Prison.

WHITESTONE, L. I., May 19.—The Long Island Sound, a local paper, published here by ex-Judge Winfield Scott Overton, contained the following editorial to-day:

A few years ago Laurence Collins made a public statement that if the then Board of Trustees had their just dues they would all be in State's prison. Some of the board took unbrage at this truthful statement, and threatened to prosecute "Larry" for slander. They very wisely, however, stopped on the threshold of danger, for their accuser was prepared to prove his statement, justified by facts in his possession; and the same is true to-day, we repeat Mr. Collins's statement, and will stand sponsor for the proof if required of us.

Possibly it would not be necessary to go farther back in our local history than the last meeting of the board to get all the evidence any court would require. If the auditing and paying of illegal claims from the public treasury is a felony, and it is, then the Board of Trustees should be wearing striped clothing in the penitentiary or State's prison; and it looks mighty clear to us that some one is likely to get such suits, free, at a no distant day. If this be libel, gentlemen, make the most of it. We are in the market for your vengeance. Go for us."

Judge Overton and Lieut. Col. William Leroy Watson of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., who were elected to the board over a year ago, since that time have been striving to bring about what they deemed much-needed reforms in the government of the village. They have on numerous occasions hinted that the finances and other business of the village have been loosely handled in the past, with the result that many large and needless expenditures from the village treasury have been made. An investigation of the books and accounts of the village is now being made by a committee of citizens appointed for the purpose.

The other members of the board are Capt. I. J. Merritt of the Merritt Coast Wrecking Company, President; Dr. Edward Bleecker, Robert S. Munson, Oliver Crooks, and Gerhard Assenmacher.

BROOKLYN POLICEMAN TRIED SUICIDE

John W. Murtha Shot Himself While His Wife Was Getting Dinner.

Policeman John W. Murtha, forty-six years old, attached to the Eleventh Precinct, Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide at his home, 165 Warren Street, shortly after noon yesterday by shooting himself over the right temple with a revolver.

His wife was preparing dinner at the time. Murtha had only been out of bed about fifteen minutes, and was getting ready to report for duty at the station when he made the attempt.

Police Surgeon A. W. Ford was summoned and extracted the bullet. Dr. Ford said that, while the wound is painful, it is not necessarily dangerous. He said Murtha had been troubled with nervous prostration, and was temporarily insane when he shot himself. Policeman Murtha has been on the police force for twenty years and has a good record.

He and Officer George Rogers, about eighteen years ago, entered what was known as the "Houses of Blazes," on Henry and Rapelyea Streets. A muscular German blacksmith was assaulting his wife with a large knife. Her screams attracted the attention of the police, who ran into the house. The German blacksmith heard them, picked up an old army musket, and met the policemen as they were going up stairs. He threatened to shoot the first man who tried to arrest him. Officer Rogers started up the stairs. There was a report, and Rogers fell back, his right arm and side being shattered.

When Rogers fell back, Policeman Murtha pulled his revolver, and, taking deliberate aim at the German blacksmith, fired. The bullet struck the blacksmith in the centre of the forehead and he fell dead.

After Policeman Rogers partially recovered it was found that he could not perform regular police duty, and he was detailed as messenger to the Police Commission. He held the place until about a month ago, when he died.

It is said that Policeman Murtha has often referred to his shooting the blacksmith, and at times was despondent as he brooded over the matter.

T MUSTER THE BROOKLYN TROOP

Brig. Gen. McLeer Expects to Receive Orders This Week.

Brig. Gen. James McLeer of the Second Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., expects during the coming week to receive an order from Adjt. Gen. McAlpin to muster in the Brooklyn troop of cavalry of which Major B. T. Clayton of the brigade staff is to have command.

The following have applied for membership in the new organization: J. Francis Boorum, Alfred S. Ambler, W. J. Turner-Lynch, Solon G. Bishop, William Henry Mageean, James Graham, Francis Lincoln Noble, Henry Claus, William D. Mitchell, William H. A. Cochran, Charles Curie, Jr., Edward H. Cross, Jr., Roderick Prentiss Fisher, Walter R. Dann, John N. Waller, Jerome Buckley, Jr., Daniel D. Dearborn, Jr., Jesse T. Duryea, Robert J. Easton, Dexter Elliott, W. H. Pendry, W. L. Glidden, Morris O'Meara, Jr., Joseph H. Thompson, Jr., Paul Grout, Charles H. Hyde, A. R. Lee, John T. Hettrick, James H. Lane, Lewis G. Langstaff, Van D. Macumber, George Sandhusen, Franklin Seaman, James Shewan, Jr., Willis R. Terry, John P. Hallman, Edward H. Walker, William L. Washburne, Thomas H. Stewart, Robert Wheelan, A. L. Monfort, Jesse C. Shenck, Calvin A. Pratt, George W. Schoeneck, George B. Dickerson, James Crooke McLeer, and Edward McLeer.

In the above list will be found the brother of Edward M. Grout, who is Judge Advocate on Gen. McLeer's staff; Charles M. Hyde, who is private Secretary of Justice William J. Gaynor; Willis Terry, the well-known athlete, and other well-known members of Brooklyn's social circle. Major Clayton will appoint the non-commissioned officers, but the four Lieutenants will be elected by the organization.

The new troop will occupy the North Portland Avenue Armory just as soon as the Fourteenth Regiment vacates it for its new armory on Eighth Avenue.

New Charities and Correction Bill.

The new law providing for the division of the Department of Charities and Correction, which has been received by Mayor Strong, does not require the Mayor to appoint the three Commissioners of Charities or the Commissioner of Correction for which the bill provides until December. Their terms of office do not begin until Jan. 1, 1896.

One clause of the bill says that the appointees must be residents and taxpayers here. Another clause gives the Mayor a perpetual power of removal. The tenure of office is fixed at six years, but the Mayor, by publishing in The City Record a notice of his intention to remove the Commissioners ten days before the removal is to take effect, giving his reason for such action, can remove them.

Underground Trolley System a Success.

The experiments that have been carried on the last two weeks with an underground trolley system on the Lenox Avenue line, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets, have it is said, been very satisfactory.

In a week or two it is intended to run a car from One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and thence down Manhattan Avenue to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. John D. Crimmins says he is much pleased with the results of the experiments made thus far.

The State Railway Commission has witnessed the operations of the cars and expressed itself as satisfied that the system was a safe one.

INDICTMENTS TO FOLLOW

The New-Jersey Senatorial Investigation Closed.

COMMITTEE PREPARING ITS REPORT

Remarkable Composition of the Mercer Grand Jury Which Is to Pass on Charges Against Democratic Officials.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—The Mercer County Grand Jury, which is now sitting, and before whom witnesses are testifying in the same line as that before the Senate investigators, is an almost straight-out Republican jury, there being eighteen Republicans and six Democrats on the grand inquest who are impartially to consider the acts of these offenders. The offenders are principally Democrats.

The Republican papers do not hesitate to parade the fact that this is the most remarkable Grand Jury that has ever been selected in Mercer County, but they leave it open for inference why such a remarkably strong grand inquest should be chosen at a time when a Republican Justice was to deliver his first charge, which very pointedly urges the Grand Jurors to find indictments. Mercer County is a Republican county. Its Sheriff and County Clerk are Republicans, and it is probably due to that fact that the Grand Jury, instead of being twelve to twelve, was made eighteen Republicans to six Democrats.

It is well understood that somebody must be indicted or else the whole thing will partake of the nature of a campaign failure. Those who are not indicted will have to run the gantlet of being impeached. Secretary of State Kelsey has been recently in a very defiant mood, which has somewhat aggravated the temper of the Republican investigators, and in order to frighten him into more humility they are talking seriously of impeachment, which, of course, would be graver than a criminal indictment.

The investigators will take a breathing spell this week, so that a sub-committee of the whole committee can prepare an elaborate report for the Legislature, which comes together again on the first Tuesday of June. This report is to be accompanied with several bills intended to cure all the defects that have been made prominent by the investigation. It would probably take the Legislature ten days to consider these bills, as well as the vetoes that the Governor may send to the Legislature. It is doubtful, even after this work is transacted, whether the Legislature will adjourn sine die. The committee expects to go right on raking for political sensations, and, for fear they may stumble across something that would need extraordinary remedial legislation, the Legislature may go on a long recess until some time in October, and then meet for whatever it will be essential for them to do to help along the Fall campaign.

It is not expected that the political caldron will begin to bubble until after the Legislature returns home, and then it is expected that both sides will warm things up in general. It is stated that ex-Congressman William F. McAdoo, now the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will not be a candidate for Governor. The announcement of his "boom" was accepted very graciously by nearly all the prominent Democrats of the State, but the young Secretary's religious affiliations are such that, in view of the activity of the anti-Catholic organizations, he would not be a safe candidate in a close year.

Senator William Daly of Hudson has also bowed himself out of this Gubernatorial contest, it having been very plainly demonstrated to him that his usefulness to the party just now lies in the direction of securing a renomination and re-election as Senator from Hudson. The Democrats do not feel that they can afford to take any chances with Hudson this Fall, and do not care to lose a Senator from Hudson for three years, so Senator Daly has consented to be the standard bearer in his county this year.

This leaves the Gubernatorial question somewhat mixed, with still quite a favorable expression for Chancellor T. McGill.

Senator McPherson is still in bad health, and next week will go West with Gen. Wade Hampton. The General is one of the Railroad Commissioners appointed by the President, and will make an inspection of the Union Pacific Railroad. He will be delayed in the West several weeks, and that will give him and Senator McPherson an opportunity to enjoy some good gunning and fishing. The Senator still suffers from insomnia, which for years has made his life a burden, and he hopes to overcome it by constant outdoor life this Spring and Summer. Of all the candidates so far that have been named, Senator McPherson thinks Chancellor McGill the most available.

GEN. HOPPENHEIMER'S DEFENSE.

Secures Affidavits That He Did Not Abuse His Public Trust.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 19.—Gen. Willaim C. Hopenheimer, who for some years, under Gov. Abbett's administration, was Controller of the State, and upon whose administration of his office testimony was taken by the Voorhees investigating committee at Trenton, has issued a statement, in which he explains several matters which, he says, he had not an opportunity to do before the committee on account of the absence of important witnesses.

The insinuations made by the testimony before the committee were that Gen. Hoppenheimer had profited by payments made to Mullins & Co., for furniture supplied to the newly-constructed State House, and that he was financially interested in what is alleged to have been large overpayments to the A. B. Dick Company of Chicago for steel casings fitted into State House vaults for the several official departments.

Mr. Hoppenheimer says that John Mullins & Co. were employed to furnish his residence after his marriage, but that his official position gave him no advantages in that relation that would not have been enjoyed by any one else. To substantiate this statement, the General produced the invoice of the furniture sent by the firm to his house, also the checks with which he paid the bill. In regard to his relations with the A. B. Dick Company at Chicago, Mr. Hoppenheimer says that the fittings with which the State House vaults were furnished were of the Hoffman-Keefe pattern, and that the A. B. Dick Company, which drew the money for them from the State Treasury, was the agent through which the contract for that service was made with the State, and that the charge that the Controller permitted the Dick Company to draw excessive allowances from the State Treasury for the work it did is based on the testimony of R. N. Booz, who was the agent of a rival concern, and felt disappointed at not securing the contract.

Mr. Hoppenheimer has secured the affidavits of A. B. Dick, President of the company through whose agency the castings were supplied; of Horace J. Hoffman, the inventor of the castings, and of O. J. Ramsdell of the Specialty Manufacturing Company, which is a competing concern with the Hoffman Company, setting forth that the prices were fair and reasonable. The latter, in his affidavit, says that he would have charged within $30 of the amount paid to the A. B. Dick Company.

Juno and Modoc Going to London.

Juno and Modoc, two of Barnum & Bailey's elephants which have been housed in Central Park, were yesterday placed on board the steamship Spain for shipment to London. The animals have been purchased by Kiralfy, and will be exhibited by him in his London show. They were taken from the Park in the early hours of the morning through the Sixty-fifth Street entrance and down Fifth Avenue, then across town to Tenth Avenue, thence to West Street and the National Line pier. There two big cages were in readiness, and in these the elephants were placed. Chains were passed around the cages, a big derrick was set in operation, and the two heavy passengers of the Spain were swung on board.

D. S. S. SAMMIS DEAD

The ex-Proprietor of the Surf Hotel, of Cholera Scare Renown, Carried Off by Bright's Disease.

BABYLON, L. I., May 19.—David Sturgis Sprague Sammis, formerly proprietor of the Surf Hotel at Fire Island, now owned by the State of New-York, and one of the best-known residents of Suffolk County, died to-day at his home in Babylon from an attack of Bright's disease, from which he had been suffering some time. He was taken ill last Fall, and went South in the hope of regaining his health, but returned soon afterward in a greatly weakened state.

Mr. Sammis was a native of Huntington, having been born near Babylon village in May, 1818. His family was among the oldest on the island. He lived on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he went to New-York and secured a position as salesman in the drug house of Edward McLean on Greenwich Street. He later worked for Mackeral & Simpson, who were conducting a stage line in New-York at that time. He leased, in 1848, the property on the corner of East Broadway and Pike Street, where he engaged in the hotel business, conducting the East Broadway House as a resort, famous at that period, for politicians of both parties. He purchased in 1855 a strip of land on Fire Island beach, then used to pasture cattle, and the following year erected a small hotel on the site, which he continually enlarged and improved until it became, on account of its popularity, a mint to its owner.

When the cholera scare in 1892 was at its height, the State purchased the property for a quarantine station, paying $210,000 for it, Gov. Flower paying $50,000 down. The sale of the property aroused the ire of the inhabitants, who protested vigorously against a quarantine station being established there, and the excitement ran high. Gov. Flower became alarmed, and called out two regiments of troops. The latter, however, were soon recalled.

Since his retirement from the proprietorship of the Surf Hotel, Mr. Sammis has been living quietly at his home in Babylon. He was a Republican in politics, and was at one time one of the most widely known politicians about Babylon.

He was an indefatigable worker. He was the organizer of the Babylon National Bank, and the Babylon Sumpawams Water Company, and the leading person in the incorporation of Babylon village. He was a large stockholder in the Long Island Home, and also President of the Babylon Railroad Company.

At the request of Mr. Sammis, Joseph M. Sammis, his only son, was married on Thursday last, at the bride's home, in New-York, to Miss Alice Devlin, daughter of the late John Devlin.

Mr. Sammis was famous for his charities. He leaves an estate valued at $300,000. Each of his six children, it is reported, will receive $10,000, and the balance, with the exception of a few legacies, is left to his widow. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

SMOOTH STREETS FOR BROOKLYN

This Summer Will See $1,000,000 Expended in Improvements.

Commissioner White of the Department of City Works intends to expend at least $1,000,000 in paving and repairing the streets of Brooklyn during the coming Summer.

He intends to repave Schermerhorn Street with asphalt on a concreet base, and also to repave Nevins from Schermerhorn to Dean Street, and substitute either brick or asphalt. This will give a smooth roadway from Brooklyn Heights to Prospect Park.

Commissioner White is in favor of a brick pavement, and thinks it would be a good idea to put it on Hanson Place, through Greene Avenue to Clinton Avenue, and also on Gates Avenue from Clinton Avenue to Bedford Avenue.

In regard to the matter Mr. White said:

"From Bedford Avenue eastward, Jefferson Avenue and Hancock Streets are the two streets which have the longest mileage of asphalt, and with the intermediate links completed would furnish a smooth driveway out as far as Reid Avenue. The streets of Brooklyn are better adapted to asphalt and brick pavement than the streets of New-York, and I believe that such pavements, if liberally introduced, will tend to make Brooklyn a very attractive residence city in a great many of its districts. It is a pity that St. Mark's Avenue cannot be extended through the Ninth Ward to Flatbush Avenue with a smooth driveway, as that would open a large residence section of the Twenty-fourth Ward without crossing the steam railroad."

Mr. White is also in favor of substituting asphalt for granite on Lafayette Avenue, if the property owners would pay half the cost.

FOR CLOSER CHURCH UNION

Object of "The Council of the Churches of New-York City."

An organization to be known as "The Council of the Churches of New-York City" was formed last week at the United Charities Building. It has in view closer Church union in New-York.

In general, the plan is to divide the city into parishes, each parish to include the churches in its limits, and to give to each parish the superintendence of certain work.

Among those who advocate the plan are the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, the Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, the Rev. Dr. J. Winthrop Hegeman, Judge Henry R. Beekman, John S. Bussing, R. Fulton Cutting, Everett P. Wheeler, Robert Graham, and William E. Dodge.

A committee consisting of the Rev. Drs. Stimson and Hegeman and Judge Beekman was appointed to perfect a plan of action. It is to make its report at the next meeting of the Council.

ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS

Fifth Annual Convention to be Held in Buffalo This Week.

BUFFALO, May 19.—The fifth annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States will be held here this week, beginning on Tuesday. The association has about 350 members, many of whom are among the most eminent scientific men of the country. A feature of the convention will be the presentation of a testimonial to Dr. Nicholas Senn of Chicago, the founder of the association.

Papers and addresses will be presented on Wednesday on the medical service of the National Guard during the Buffalo, Brooklyn, and other strikes, and there will be a report on the status of the National Guard by Col. Nelson H. Henry, ex-Assistant Surgeon General, National Guard of New-York.

The delegates on Thursday will witness reviews of the National Guard regiments and the United States regulars stationed at Fort Porter, and on Friday an excursion will be made to Niagara Falls.

Jamaica's Soldiers' Monument.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 19.—In choosing a design for a soldiers and sailors' memorial the Jamaica Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Association has selected a statue representing Victory in the act of alighting from the clouds, her wings widespread, and her drapery floating.

The contract for the work has been given to F. W. Ruckstuhl, Secretary of the National Sculpture Society. In speaking of the peculiarity of the design, Mr. Ruckstuhl said that it was a decided departure from the designs usually submitted by sculptors, and was suggested owing to the impossibility to make the figure of a soldier in the United States uniform artistically pleasing to the eye.

The monument association has raised $10,000 to defray the cost of the memorial.

For the Women's Hotel.

About fifty women met at Mrs. Theodore Sutro's rooms, in the Berkeley, Saturday, to discuss further the proposed Women's Hotel Building.

It was suggested that a stock company be formed, and that 10,000 shares of stock, at $25 a share, be issued. This, it was said, would provide enough money to purchase a site and insure the erection of a suitable building subject to a mortgage of about $450,000.

CANDIDATES MUST WAIT

The Republican Convention Must Make Its Own Choice.

WARNER MILLER DEPRECATES HASTE

He Says Any Attempt to Select a Presidential Candidate at This Time Will Result in Deserved Failure.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Warner Miller was in Washington a few hours to-day and gave a reporter his impressions regarding the political situation.

"I do not think," he is reported as saying in reply to the question whether there was a movement in the Republican Party at this time toward selecting a standard bearer for 1896, "that there has been any effort on the part of the leading men of the party to come to an understanding, and I very much doubt whether there will be any such movement at this time. It would be better to let the leading men go to the convention and have the question of a nominee decided there. Any attempt at ringing in any one in advance will fail, as it ought to fail. It would not be wise for any one to attempt such a thing, and I don't believe the attempt will be made. Leaders will not do it, and if others attempt to do so they will not succeed."

"Should there be any significance attached to the meeting of Gen. Harrison and Mr. Elkins in New-York?" Mr. Miller was asked.

"Some politicians," he replied, "are grateful for past favors, but the saying is that most of them are grateful for favors expected. Mr. Elkins has had very good reasons in the past to be for Mr. Harrison."

To the question whether he had any preferences as to the Presidential nominee, Mr. Miller answered:

"We have candidates in our own State. We are always loyal enough in New-York to stand by her candidate. As to our candidates, I see by to-day's papers that Mr. Depew has pronounced in favor of Gov. Morton for the Presidency. If we are to understand by that that Mr. Depew abandons his aspirations for that office, then matters will be simplified in New-York. Mr. Depew's friends will be surprised to hear that he has thus publicly renounced himself, so to speak. Of course, Mr. Morton has made a most satisfactory Governor, and has gained instead of losing friends, but whether he desires to be a candidate or not I do not know, and I believe nobody else does, because, so far as I know, he has never expressed himself on that point."

"Will the demand of the West for a nominee from that section be apt to guide the convention?"

"It ought not to," said Mr. Miller. "The residence of a candidate should have nothing to do with his nomination. There should be a satisfactory man to represent the party and its principles. If a man is acceptable to one part of the country and distasteful to another portion, such a one is likely to be beaten in convention. I hope to see no geographical lines drawn in selecting a man to lead the Republican Party in 1896. Such lines have never been drawn in the past. Mr. Blaine was more heartily supported in the West than in the East, and yet he came from the extreme East."

Asked what influence the silver men would exert in the Democratic Party, Mr. Miller said: "I believe now, as I believed when I returned from Chicago some time ago, that the Populists and free-silver men will dictate the organization of the Democratic Party. They will make its platform and its candidates. Such people in the Democratic Party as are not in favor of free coinage will have to get out of the party. That is the present condition. I will not undertake to say what will happen in twelve months. If the Democratic Convention were to be held this year, I have no doubt about the result. I do not believe the leading Republicans of the West want any change in the direction of free silver. No doubt there are some Republicans everywhere in favor of free silver. No doubt they will cast their votes in that direction. There will be some shifting of voters on this line. But I do not believe the intention on the part of men in the Republican Party who make public opinion toward influencing the organization in the direction of free silver."

Mr. Miller is reported as saying that everything points to a Republican victory in the next Presidential campaign. "I believe," he said, "that the Democracy in New-York State will do better than it did last Fall, but by no possibility can it carry the State or the Legislature. The revelations of Tammany rule and control of city and even of State politics will not be forgotten in twelve months or twenty-four months. As a leading Democrat said to me, it does not matter what the Republicans may do in the State of New-York, the Democrats are hurt so badly that they cannot recover themselves in a year."

Mr. Miller had nothing to say concerning the outlook for the Nicaragua Canal.

SAG HARBOR'S MEMORABLE BATTLE

Anniversary of the Surprise of the British to be Celebrated.

The anniversary of the battle of Sag Harbor is to be celebrated next Thursday afternoon by the Long Island Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution at the old Prentice mansion, 1 Grace Court, Brooklyn.

There will be a reception, after which Mrs. Henry L. Pratt, the historian of the chapter, will read a paper giving an account of the surprise of the British by the Americans at Sag Harbor May 23, 1777. Mrs. Alice Morse Earle will also read a paper. The members of the New-Utrecht branch will be the guests of the Long Island Chapter on this occasion.

Among the members of the chapter who will be present are Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Horatio C. King, Mrs. Henry Beam, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, Mrs. Henry L. Pratt, Mrs. John Van Buren Thayer, Mrs. Lyman Abbott, and Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, who also compose the committee in charge of the proposed memorial to be erected to the unfortunate patriots who died on the prison ships in the Wallabout.

Made Insane by a Blow.

GREENPORT, L. I., May 19.—Jacob Keller, a German shoemaker, some few days ago, as he was passing along Twenty-second Street, New-York City, was struck on the head by a falling timber, which rendered him unconscious. Since he recovered and came back to Greenport, he has been partly insane, and has wandered about the streets.

The police were summoned last night at a late hour by a neighbor of Keller's. They went to the latter's home, on First Street, and found him in a dangerous mood. He had purchased a long knife, with which he was threatening to kill his wife and sister. The officers disarmed the insane man and placed him in the lockup. To-morrow morning he will be taken to the Yaphank County poorhouse and placed in the insane ward.

Trained Nurses for Tenement Dwellers.

The Church Settlement Club of 1,556 Avenue A has adopted a plan by which it hopes to enable persons in the tenement house district near by to obtain the services of trained nurses at moderate cost.

Ten professional nurses have agreed to live at the Settlement Club. Three of them at least, it is expected, will be ready for duty in the neighborhood at all times at the rate of 10 cents an hour. The others will go out as usual in their regular work at the ordinary prices.

The ten nurses will share among themselves the neighborhood work when off regular duty.

Gov. McKinley to Talk on Silk.

Gov. McKinley of Ohio will make an address before the Silk Association of America at the annual banquet of the association at Delmonico's Wednesday evening. Ex-President Harrison also may speak. The manufacturers of silk fabrics, it is said, desire a rearrangement of the tariff schedule that will give them more protection against Japan.

MRS. THEODORE SUTRO RESIGNS

No Longer Vice President or Member of the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association.

Mrs. Theodore Sutro has tendered her resignation as Vice President of the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association. Mr. Sutro, who was one of the founders and patrons of the organization, has signified his intention to have nothing more to do with it.

The following telegram was sent Saturday:

Miss Helen Gould, Lyndhurst, Irvington-on-Hudson, New-York:
I hereby resign as an officer and member of the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association. Letter follows. MRS. THEODORE SUTRO.

The letter mentioned in the telegram has been written and mailed by Mr. Sutro to Miss Gould, the President of the society, explaining the reasons for his and Mrs. Sutro's action, which grew out of a controversy about the tableaux vivants given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last Thursday.

Mr. Sutro said to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening:

"I urged Mrs. Sutro to resign some time ago, as I thought she was receiving inconsiderate treatment from some of the persons who had to do with the entertainment given last Thursday. As Mrs. Sutro had assumed so much responsibility in the work of presenting the tableaus, however, it was deemed best that she should not resign until the entertainment had taken place.

"Miss Gould did nothing to help the entertainment beyond buying a few tickets. As soon as it began to be said that Miss Gould approved of this, or disapproved of that, I became tired of the entire affair. Certainly it was not for Miss Gould to say she either approved or disapproved of an entertainment for which Mrs. Sutro was doing the burden of the work."

Mr. Sutro said that he would not make public at present the letter he wrote to Miss Gould.

THEATRES ARE HERE TO STAY

So Concludes the Rev. Mr. Peters, Who Says Efforts Should Be Made to Eliminate the Bad from the Stage.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, in the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, preached last evening on "The Church and the Stage."

"As an ethical question," he said, "most persons are agreed that amusements in the abstract are not wrong. Old and young alike must have their times of sport, and it is not necessary that we bring the hours of recreation under too rigid scrutiny of reason. The scrutiny of conscience must be there. But that which may be recommended as an additional recreation becomes very unmanly or unwomanly if made the object of daily pursuit. Our amusements may be prostituted to evil; so may horses. Because they are often gamblers' richest resources, shall we refuse to use them?

"The theatre is here to stay. Reform is the keynote of the future. Eliminate the bad. Encourage the good.

"'Can I go to the theatre?' asks the Christian. I answer, 'If you can.' Let every man be persuaded to his own mind. Refuse to do or go where your conscience forbids, but refrain, also, from condemning your neighbor, whose conscience may not require him to walk in the same path you have marked out for yourself."

NEW NAVAL CADETS ACCEPTED

Candidates Who Have Passed the Examinations at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 19.—Uncle Sam's future Captains, Commodores, and Admirals and everything about the Naval Academy are having the finishing touches put on for the inspection of the Board of Visitors, which occurs on June 3 and marks the opening of the graduation ceremonies. Examinations are being made of candidates for admission to the academy, and of the six-year cadets for final graduation.

The following, having passed both mental and physical examinations, will be admitted as naval cadets:

C. L. Bird, Illinois; E. O. Gresap, Florida; H. M. Gleason, Kansas; F. J. Horne, New-York; H. E. Lackey, Virginia; H. H. Royall, Alabama; W. R. Sales, Rhode Island; A. S. West, Georgia; W. Windon, Texas; F. H. Yates, Maine.

Two failed physically yesterday, and nine have passed all studies but have not yet been tested.

A MEMORIAL TO CHARLES L. BRACE

Founder of the Children's Aid Society to be Honored with a Tablet.

A memorial tablet to the late Charles Loring Brace, the founder of the Children's Aid Society, was cast recently at the foundry of A. T. Loome, 211 Forsyth Street.

The tablet is to stand on the corner pier in the second story of the Newsboys' Home, New Chambers and Duane Streets. It is the largest ornamental bronze casting ever made in the United States. Three thousand pounds of metal were used, and the tablet, when completed, will weigh 2,000 pounds. It is 5 feet 6 inches wide, 10 feet 6 inches high, and a foot thick.

The design is by Leopold Eidlitz. There is an ornamental floral border in a bas relief. The lower half is occupied by the inscription in raised letters: "In memory of Charles Loring Brace, Founder of the Children's Aid Society." In the upper half is a circular opening, which will be occupied by a marble bust of Mr. Brace.

Annual Sermon to Soldiers.

The Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. Harry W. Michell, about 400 strong, assembled in the North Portland Avenue Armory, Brooklyn, last evening in fatigue uniform and walked to the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Clermont and Willoughby Avenues, to attend divine services.

The Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, the pastor of the church and Chaplain of the regiment, preached the annual sermon to the regiment and also to the war veterans of the same regiment. One of the pleasing features of the affair was that the Simpson Battalion, boys' brigade, acted as the escort to the regiment.

On Sunday evening next the Thirteenth Regiment will march to the Embury Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Decatur Street and Lewis Avenue, where the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, the Chaplain of the regiment, will preach his annual sermon to the militiamen.

Transferred the Court Squad.

On account of the recent escape of a prisoner from the Jefferson Market Police Court, Sergt. Foody was transferred yesterday to the Union Market, and Roundsman McGee to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Patrolman Hunt was sent to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

Inspector Conlin was at the court making an investigation. He will report to Chief Byrnes.

Sergt. Watson Freidenberg of the High Bridge Station replaced Sergt. Foody, while Roundsman Campbell of the Broadway squad took McGee's place.

The Flushing Hospital Not to Close.

FLUSHING, L. I., May 19.—In view of the proposed closing of the Flushing Hospital on June 1, owing to a lack of funds, Doctors Bloodgood, Goodridge, Allen, Lawrence, Bleecker, and Hicks of this town have agreed to assume the management of the hospital, in place of the Board of Lady Managers, which has carried on the work since its inception. The hospital is burdened with $2,400 debt, and the annual appropriation, recently authorized by law, will not be available till Jan. 1, 1896, up to which time the above-named doctors will assume all responsibility.

**Dedication of an

Queen!' Prayer flies not only across continents, but across centuries. If prayer had only feet, it might run here and there and do wonders. But it has wings, and they are as radiant of plume, and as swift to rise or swoop or dart or circle, as the cherubim's wings, which swept through Ezekiel's vision.

Prayer May Amount to Nothing.

"But, oh, by friends, the prayer must have the hand under the wing, or it may amount to nothing. The mother's hand, or the father's hand, must write to the wayward boy as soon as you can hear how to address him. Christian souls must contribute to the evangelism of that far-off land for which they have been praying. Stop singing, 'Fly abroad, thou mighty Gospel,' unless you are willing to give something of your own means to make it fly. Have you been praying for the salvation of a young man's soul? That is right; but also extend the hand of invitation to come to a religious meeting. It always excites our sympathy to see a man with his hand in a sling. We ask him, 'What is the matter? Hope it is not a felon'; or, "Have your fingers been crushed?' But nine out of ten of all Christians are going their life long with their hand in a sling. They have been hurt by indifference, or wrong ideas of what is best; or it is injured of conventionalities; and they never put forth that hand to lift, or help, or rescue any one. They pray, and their prayer has wings, but there is no hand under the wings.

"From the very structure of the hand we might make up our mind as to some of the things it was made for; to hold fast, to lift, to push, to pull, to help, and to rescue. And endowed with two hands, we might take the broad limit that for others as well as for ourselves we were to hold fast, to lift, to push, to pull, to help, and to rescue. Wondrous hand!

"You know something of the 'Bridgewater Treatises.' When the Rev. Francis Henry Bridgewater in his will left $40,000 for essays on 'The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as Manifested in the Creation,' and Davies Gilbert, the President of the Royal Society, chose eight persons to write eight books, Sir Charles Bell, the scientist, chose as the subject of his great book, 'The Hand; Its Mechanism and Vital Endowments as Evincing Design.' Oh, the hand! Its machinery beginning at the shoulder and working through shafts of bone, upper arm and forearm, down to the eight bones of the wrist, and the five bones of the palm, and the fourteen bones of the fingers and thumb, and composed of a labyrinth of muscle, and nerve, and artery, and flesh, which no one but Almighty God could have planned or executed. But how suggestive when it reached down to us from under the wings of the cherubim! 'The likeness of the hands of a man was under the wings.'

The Hand of Christ.

"This idea is combined in Christ. When He rose from Mount Olivet, He took wing. All up and down His life you see the uplifting Divinity. It glowed in His forehead. It flashed in His eyes. Its cadences were heard in His voice. But He was also very human. It was the hand under the wing that touched the woes of the world, and took hold of the sympathies of the centuries. Watch His hand before it was spiked. It was a dead girl in a Governor's house, and Christ comes into the room and takes her pale, cold hand in His warm grasp, and she opens her eyes on the weeping household, and says: 'Father, what are you crying about? Mother, what are you crying about?' The Book says: 'He took her by the hand, and the maid arose.' A follower, angered at an insult offered Christ, drew the sword from sheath and struck at a man with the sharp edge, aiming, I think, at his forehead. But the weapon glanced aside and took off the right ear at its roots. Christ, with His hand, reconstructed that wonderful organ of sound, that ossified whispering gallery of the soul, that collector of vibrations, that arched way to the auditory nerve, that tunnel without which all the musical instruments of earth would be of no avail. The Book says: 'He touched his ear and healed him.'

"Meeting a full-grown man who had never seen a sunrise or a sunset, or a flower, or the face of his own father or mother, Christ moistens the dust from His own tongue, and stirs the dust into an eye salve, and with His own hands applies the strange medicament, and suddenly all the colors of earth and sky rush in upon the newly-created optic nerve, and the instantaneous noon drove out the long night. When He sees the grief of Mary and Martha, He sits down and cries with them. Some say it is the shortest verse in the Bible; but to me it seems, because of its far-reaching sympathies, about the longest—'Jesus wept.' So very human. He could not stand the sight of dropsy, or epilepsy, or paralysis, or hunger, or dementia; but He stretches out His sympathetic hand toward it. So very, very human. Omnipotent, and majestic, and glorious, this Angel of the New Covenant, with wings capable of circling a universe, and yet hands of gentleness, hands of helpfulness. 'The hands of a man under the wings.'

All Wing and No Hand.

"There is a kind of religion in our day that my text rebukes. There are men and women spending their time in delectation over their saved state, going about from prayer meeting to prayer meeting, and from church to church, telling how happy they are. But show them a subscription paper or ask them to go and visit the sick, or tell them to reclaim a wanderer, or speak out for some unpopular Christian enterprise, and they have bronchitis, or stitch in the side, or sudden attack of grip. Their religion is all wing, and no hand. They can fly heavenward, but they cannot reach out earthward.

"While Thomas Chalmers occupied the Chair of Moral Philosophy in St. Andrews University, he had at the same time a Sabbath-school class of poor boys down in the slums of Edinburgh. While Lord Fitzgerald was traveling in Canada he saw a poor Indian squaw carrying a crushing load, and he took the burden on his own shoulders. That was Christlike. That was a 'hand under the wing.' The highest type of religion says little about itself, but is busy for God and in helping to fill the heavenly shore the crew and passengers of this shipwrecked planet. Such people are busy now up the dark lanes of this city, and all through the mountain glens, and down in the quarries where the sunlight has never visited, and amid the rigging, helping to take in another reef before the Caribbean whirlwind.

"A friend was telling me of an exquisite thing about Seattle, then of Washington Territory, now of Washington State. The people of Seattle had raised a generous sum of money for the Johnstown sufferers from the flood. A few days later, Seattle was destroyed by fire. I saw it while the whole city was living in tents. In a public meeting some one proposed that the money raised for Johnstown be used for the relief of their own city, and the cry was 'No! No! No! Send the money to Johnstown!' and by acclamation that the money was sent. Nothing more beautiful or sublime than that. Under the wing of fire that smote Seattle the sympathetic hand, the helping hand, the mighty hand of Christian relief for people thousands of miles away.

Bring Home a Wanderer.

"Why, there are a hundred thousand men and women whose one business is to help others. Helping hands, inspiring hands, lifting hands, emancipating hands, saving hands. Sure enough, those people had wings of faith, and wings of prayer, and wings of consolation, but 'the likeness of the hands of a man was under the wings.' There was much sense in that which the robust boatman said when three were in a boat off the coast in a sudden storm that threatened to sink the boat, and one suggested that they all kneel down in the boat to pray, and the strongest took hold of the oar and began to pull, saying, 'Let you, the strong, stout fellow, lay hold the other oar, and let the weak one who cannot pull give himself up to prayer.' Pray by all means; but at the same time pull with all your might for the world's rescue. An arctic traveler hunting beaver while the ice was breaking up, and, supposing that there was no human being within a hundred miles, heard the ice crackle, and lo! a lost man, insane with hunger and cold, was wading in the ice water. The explorer took the man into his canoe and made for land, and the people gathered on the shore. All the islanders had been looking for the lost man, and finding him, according to prearrangement, all the bells rang and all the guns fired. Oh, you can make a gladder time among the towers and hilltops of heaven if you can fetch home a wanderer.

"In our time it is the habit to denounce the cities, and to speak of them as the perdition of all wickedness. Is it not time for some one to tell the other side of the story and to say that the city is the heaven of practical helpfulness? Look at the embowered and fountained parks, where the invalids may come and be refreshed; the Bowery Mission, through which annually over 100,000 come to get bread for this life, and bread for the life to come, all the pillows of that institution under the blessing of Him who had not where to lay His head; the free schools, where the most impoverished are educated; the hospitals for broken bones; the homes for the restoration of intellects astray; the orphan house, father and mother to all who come under its benediction; the midnight missions, which pour mid noon upon the darkened; the Prison Reform Association; the houses of mercy, the infirmaries, the Sheltering Arms, the aid societies, the industrial schools, the Sailors' Snug Harbor, the foundling asylums, the free dispensaries, where greatest scientific skill feels the pulse of wan pauper; the ambulance, the startling stroke of its bell clearing the way to the place of casualty, and good souls like the mother who came to the Howard Mission, with its crowd of friendless boys picked up from the streets and saying, 'If you have a crippled boy, give him to me; my dear boy died with the spinal complaint,' and such a one she found and took him home and nursed him till he was well.

The City's Hand of Help.

"It would take a sermon three weeks long to do justice to the mighty things which our cities are doing for the unfortunate and the lost. Do not say that Christianity in our cities is all show, and talk, and genuflexion, and sacred noise. You have been so long looking at the hand of cruelty, and the hand of theft, and the hand of fraud, and the hand of outrage that you have not sufficiently appreciated the hand of help, stretched forth from the doors and windows of churches, and from merciful institutions, the Christlike hand, the cherubic hand, 'the hand under the wings.'

"There is also in my subject the suggestion of rewarded work for God and righteousness. When the wing went the hand went. When the wing ascended the hand ascended, and for every useful and Christlike hand there will be elevation celestial and eternal. Expect no human gratitude, for it will not come. That was a wise taking Fénelon wrote to his friend: 'I am very glad, my dear, good fellow, that you are pleased with one of my letters which has been shown to you. You are right in saying and believing that I ask little of men in general. I try to do much for them, and to expect nothing in return. I find a decided advantage in these terms. On these terms I defy them to disappoint me.' But, my hearers, the day cometh when your work, which perhaps no one has noticed or rewarded, or honored, will rise to heavenly recognition.

"While I have been telling you that the hand was under the wing of the cherubim, I want you to realize that the wing was over the hand. Perhaps reward may not come to you right away. Washington lost more battles than he won, but he triumphed at last. Walter Scott, in boyhood, was called 'The Greek Blockhead,' but what height of renown did he not afterward tread? And I promise you victory further on and higher up; if not in this world, then in the next. Oh, the heavenly day when your lifted hand shall be gloved with what honors, its fingers enringed with what jewels, its wrist clasped with what splendors!

Come and Be Rewarded.

"Come up and take it, you Christian woman, who served at the washtub. Come up and take it, you Christian shoemaker, who pounded the shoe last. Come up and take it, you professional nurse, whose compensation, never fully paid for broken nights and the whims and struggles of delirious sickrooms. Come up and take it, you firemen, besweated, far down amid the greasy machinery of ocean steamers, and ye conductors and engineers on railroads, that knew no Sunday, and whose ringing bells and loud whistles never warned off your anxieties. Come up and take it, you mothers, who rocked and lullabied the family hood until they took wing for other nests, and never appreciated what you had done and suffered for them. Your hand was well favored when you were young, and it was a beautiful hand, so well rounded, so graceful, that many admired and eulogized it; but hard work calloused it, and twisted it, and self-sacrificing toil for others paled it, and many household griefs thinned it, and the ring which went on only with a push at the marriage altar now is too large, and falls off, and again and again you have lost it.

"Poor hand! Weary hand! Worn-out hand! But God will reconstruct it, reanimate it, readorn it, and all heaven will know the story of that hand. What fallen ones it lifted up! What tears it wiped away! What wounds it bandaged! What lighthouses it kindled! What storm-tossed ships it brought into the pearl-beached harbor! Oh, I am so glad that in the vision of my text Ezekiel saw the wing above the hand. Roll on that everlasting rest for all the toiling, and misunderstood, and suffering, and weary children of God, and know right well that to join your hand, at last emancipated from the struggle, will be the soft hand, the gentle hand, the triumphant hand of Him who wipeth away all tears from all faces. That will be the Palace of the King of which the poet sang in somewhat Scotch dialect:

"'It's a bonnie, bonnie warl' that we're livin' in the noo,
An' sunny is the lan' we often travel thro';
But in vain we look for something to which oor hearts can cling,
For its beauty is as naething to the Palace o' the King.

"'We see oor friens awailt us ower yonder at his gate;
Then let us a' be ready, for yen ken its gettin' late;
Let oor lamps be brichtly burnin'; let's raise oor voice an' sing;
Soon we'll meet, to part nae mair, i' the Palace o' the King.'

"The series of services was brought to a close in precisely the same manner in which it was begun twenty Sundays ago—by the singing of the Doxology. Dr. Talmage then went into the auditorium and for half an hour was busily engaged shaking the hands of his congregation.

DANGER IN OUR LEGACY.

Dr. Parkhurst Preaches of the Liberty Others Gained for Us.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached yesterday in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. He took for his text the words, "I sent you to reap that whereon ye bestowed no labor; other men labored and ye are entered into their labors," John, iv., 38. Dr. Parkhurst said, in part:

"To-day's blossom is yesterday's seed, moved a single step toward fructification. We are heirs of the results wrought out by the faithful generations that have preceded us. We are the children of God and of the old years. We are what we are because of what the past has done for us, and because of what it has made us. It takes a thousand years to make a man. The nineteenth century flows with all the sap that has been accumulating since history began. A star once started always goes. Start a fact in history, and it always goes. So the world to-day is the complex product of all the start that has ever been made.

Dr. Parkhurst then spoke of civil liberty. "Consider," said he, "the question of our civil liberty. We have been born into freedom; our freedom is an inheritance. We have inherited it from men and from generations who earned it, who paid for it by their sufferings and their life.

"The price of it was blood, and you that know history know that I am speaking by the book. History in all its earlier chapters has been one prolonged war of emancipation. We are free, not because we made ourselves free, but because of ancestry who fought the battle out to the death, achieved victory, and bequeathed liberty to us who are their heirs. That is the animus with which we want to read those gory old chapters.

"That is what history means—coffined passion for freedom, like the Divine Lord of Life in the sepulchre, bursting the bonds of death because He could not be holder of them.

"Cross over from that to the matter of our religious liberty. All paid for, and we didn't pay for it! So much liberty in one arm of the scale, and so much torture and concentrated agony in the other arm of the scale! And we are entered into the fruition of the legacy bequeathed to us. It was all in bank before we came—that is the point to be charged home to us. We can think our religious thoughts and speak our own doctrinal ideas, and worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences, with no one, or scarcely any one, to molest or to make us afraid.

"We stand upon a high mountain of immunity and privilege, and were born on the top of that mountain of parents who had toilfully and painfully scaled its heights in the old days, when to have a conscience was a crime against the law, and to serve God alone, rendered one amenable to its direct penalties."

Dr. Parkhurst then went on to say that it is easy enough to be born free, but it is not so easy to remain free.

"If we had earned our liberties ourselves," said he, "then the discipline acquired would insure all the necessary vigor in our sword arm to be put forth in its defense. We did not earn it, and we have not had the discipline of earning it. That exactly is our peril. The enjoyment of inherited prerogatives is inherently debilitating. We require to be on our guard, and all the more so for the reason that the process of being dispossessed of familiar prerogative is such an unconscious one. It is a matter of unutterable amazement how much in the way of despotism a man whose civil liberty is only an inherited liberty will put up with before he begins to get out his armor and gird on his sword."

The preacher then said that it was fighting for the right to worship God as they chose that taught our Dutch and Plymouth ancestors all that it meant to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

"No power," he continued, "could have robbed the American patriots of 1783 of their civil liberty, for the reason that seven years of battling for liberty had been seven long chapters of disclosure to them of the intrinsic meaning and value of liberty. But the field taught them what liberty denoted. That is why the old warriors, civil and religious both, experienced no particular difficulty in dying for their cause. Their struggle became the means of revealing to them how infinitely worth dying for their cause was.

"Now, here is the situation of peril in which we are placed. Our fathers paid for civil liberty with their blood and treasure, and left it in bequest to us. We were born in a condition of civil affluence. Our arms have not been so trained by fighting for liberty as to have much civic muscle wherewith to maintain our liberty and pass it on to the generations still unborn, nor have our hearts been so trained by fighting for liberty as to have learned how unspeakably precious liberty is, and how solemn, therefore, the obligations pressing upon us to see that it is passed on to generations still unborn. Now that, mark you, is exactly the condition upon which autocrats and dictators feed, and our American life is full of them. It is the beginning of slavery not to feel that you are being enslaved. Those who have any intense appreciation of what civil liberty means will not consider this the cry of an alarmist, and I don't care whether the rest of the people consider it so or not.

"We are debtors to the past and bound to be creditors to the future. It is a shame before God and history to receive a blood-earned legacy from our fathers and then to hand it down reduced in quantity and tarnished in quality to the generations coming.

"There is a holy pride which, as Christian citizens, we are bound to experience in this matter, not simply to preserve intact the bequest that has come from the past, but to pass it on enlarged by fresh increments of beauty and wealth, so that fifty years hence to be an American shall not only mean all that it meant fifty or a hundred years ago, but mean all of that, with a tremendous access of meaning—Christian citizenship be inlaid with more of individual personal kingliness and the devices and liberty-subverting intrigues of petty tyrants or the political ruffians be more difficult, yea, more impossible.

"The appeal is to that in you which is best as Christians, best as men, best as lovers of mankind. God bless our future; God bless our State; God bless our town, and His spirit reign in us, a spirit of sweet contentment to the whole vast world and all the long centuries that Christ came to redeem."

CHURCH PEOPLE MAKE A MISTAKE

Outside the Pale, Says Dr. Rylance, Are Found Those Better than They.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance preached, yesterday, in St. Mark's Church, East Tenth Street, his first sermon since his marriage. His text was from Marx ix., 40: "For he that is not against us is on our part." He said:

"There is a lack of discrimination observable in grouping men and women as believers and unbelievers, or as religious and irreligious, as is ordinarily done by Church people. There is often a great deal of religion in people who are conventionally considered irreligious. Sometimes they put to shame those who are more apparently Christians. They talk more fluently of vital piety than of Christian doctrine, and their sorrow over their sins is more sincere than that of the professed believers. They are outside the Church order, and, while technical unbelievers, they constitute a middle class, as it were, between the Church and the world.

"I do not say that the things these people reject are of no importance, but it is a fact that many of them are truly Christian in the tone and tenor of their conduct. Mind, I am not making apologies for their liberties. But it is frightful what our uneducated Protestantism has done with the Bible, and the confusion it has wrought, and who say this, as a Protestant of the Protestants, Prof. Arnold has said that the truth of the Bible is simple, but that the criticism of it is difficult. Let us not quote the Bible, then, in support of so-called rational dogmas.

"I do not wonder that men of upright integrity are angry when they hear such talk as is often heard in the pulpit. They know that, as applied to themselves, it is damnably scandalous. Such a man might say, in effect: 'Do you, Christians par excellence, mean to tell me that honesty, truth, uprightness, gentleness, are a sham, or that they are at best but splendid vices? I tell you that by your senseless intolerance you Christians are alienating men of the world.'

"We have alienated thousands. Even our own large-hearted Church, in one of its articles, has said that good deeds done without the grace of Christ are in the nature of sins. But can a good deed be done without the grace of Christ? Is kindness, gentleness, and sweet affection without the grace of Christ? It is a grim theology that speaks thus. Thanks be to God, Christ did not so speak. He stretches a hand to help up the struggling.

"You can't talk in that way to a man who talks hard sense all day in Wall Street. You must make religion appeal to culture, be manly. If you drive it back into the Church, and feed it only upon milk, the great world that is shaping character will pass it by in contempt.

"I would say to a man who has been in confusion about religious things, 'It isn't good policy to get angry and leave a Church or refuse to join one. You see some specimens of high character in a Church, don't you? And remember what the Church is. It is a dragnet, and brings in the bad fish along with the good. The great trouble with you men who don't believe in the Church is that you lack moral earnestness. You may stand aside and scoff and sneer, but when you die you will feel something different. You smile, but I am not threatening you with something terrible; but you are a fool, a dullard, if you do not then feel what I have told you. The Church is here to help you through that time.'"

"MEN SELL THEMSELVES."

"And the Price Is Steadily Going Down," Said Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Modern infidelity was attacked yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in his sermon at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The large congregation gave frequent audible manifestations of appreciation of the discourse. The text was Proverbs, xxix., 18: "Where there is no vision the people perish."

"Man," said Dr. Abbott, "talks to God. That is prayer. God talks with man. That is inspiration. The Hebrews of old believed in both prayer and inspiration. They believed that God heard prayer, and they believed that God talked with man, inspiring him.

"At the close of the seventeenth century, and in the early part of the eighteenth century, there appeared among English-speaking people a philosophy which altogether denied prayer and inspiration. It was known in the schools as the Sensational Philosophy. By that was meant that the new philosophy taught that all human knowledge was founded on human senses, either on the direct perception of the senses or on the deductions founded by the mind on the evidence furnished by those perceptions. It was the philosophy of the idea that seeing is believing. This philosophy dominated the English-speaking people some time. While it has largely disappeared, and is certainly no longer dominant, its evil influence remains. We are eating the apples the seeds of which were planted by Locke and Hume.

"This philosophy, which teaches that there is not an invisible world, or that, if there be an invisible world, we cannot know it, takes all the light and goodness out of life. It takes the best element out of literature, politics, business, music, everything. Under its teaching life becomes a mere mechanical thing. God is no longer a reality in this philosophy. God is merely a thing. He ceases to be a Divine reality, and becomes a mere hypothesis.

"'The sun looks down on soulless man
Out of a soulless sky.'

"The Sensational Philosophy robs us of all the nobility in man. Man is only a clod. As has been said by one of that school, a brain secretes thought, as a liver secretes bile. Man is like a billiard ball, rolling whenever it is pushed. Art becomes mere photogravure, literature loses its life. An author no longer penetrates behind the hidden veil. He sees realities, things around him. Thus we get realism in literature. All the divine is put out of life by the Sensational Philosophy. You did have Victor Hugo; now, you have Zola. You did have Thackeray; now, you have Du Maurier. You did have Shakespeare; now you have Ibsen. There are no longer any immutable laws of right and wrong. The end of all activity is happiness. That which gives the longest dance and the sweetest music is righteousness. Let this Sensational Philosophy enter politics and there will be no more statesmanship. In its place come politics and the machine.

"Your man of God stands on the battlefield, under the dome of the sky at Gettysburg, and declares that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth. Your politician stands under the dome of the Capitol at Albany and swears, not to God, that government of the machine, by the machine, and for the machine, shall not die out of Brooklyn. Under that philosophy politics becomes a trade. Men sell themselves in the highest market—and the price, on the whole, is steadily going down.

"You had the Church of Christ. Now you have the Society of Presbyterian Church.

"Now, here is the situation of peril in which we are placed. Our fathers paid for civil liberty with their blood and treasure, and left it in bequest to us. We were born in a condition of civil affluence. Our arms have not been so trained by fighting for liberty as to have much civic muscle wherewith to maintain our liberty and pass it on to the generations still unborn, nor have our hearts been so trained by fighting for liberty as to have learned how unspeakably precious liberty is, and how solemn, therefore, the obligations pressing upon us to see that it is passed on to generations still unborn. Now that, mark you, is exactly the condition upon which autocrats and dictators feed, and our American life is full of them. It is the beginning of slavery not to feel that you are being enslaved. Those who have any intense appreciation of what civil liberty means will not consider this the cry of an alarmist, and I don't care whether the rest of the people consider it so or not.

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"I do not say that the things these people reject are of no importance, but it is a fact that many of them are truly Christian in the tone and tenor of their conduct. Mind, I am not making apologies for their liberties. But it is frightful what our uneducated Protestantism has done with the Bible, and the confusion it has wrought, and who say this, as a Protestant of the Protestants, Prof. Arnold has said that the truth of the Bible is simple, but that the criticism of it is difficult. Let us not quote the Bible, then, in support of so-called rational dogmas.

"I do not wonder that men of upright integrity are angry when they hear such talk as is often heard in the pulpit. They know that, as applied to themselves, it is damnably scandalous. Such a man might say, in effect: 'Do you, Christians par excellence, mean to tell me that honesty, truth, uprightness, gentleness, are a sham, or that they are at best but splendid vices? I tell you that by your senseless intolerance you Christians are alienating men of the world.'

"We have alienated thousands. Even our own large-hearted Church, in one of its articles, has said that good deeds done without the grace of Christ are in the nature of sins. But can a good deed be done without the grace of Christ? Is kindness, gentleness, and sweet affection without the grace of Christ? It is a grim theology that speaks thus. Thanks be to God, Christ did not so speak. He stretches a hand to help up the struggling.

"You can't talk in that way to a man who talks hard sense all day in Wall Street. You must make religion appeal to culture, be manly. If you drive it back into the Church, and feed it only upon milk, the great world that is shaping character will pass it by in contempt.

"I would say to a man who has been in confusion about religious things, 'It isn't good policy to get angry and leave a Church or refuse to join one. You see some specimens of high character in a Church, don't you? And remember what the Church is. It is a dragnet, and brings in the bad fish along with the good. The great trouble with you men who don't believe in the Church is that you lack moral earnestness. You may stand aside and scoff and sneer, but when you die you will feel something different. You smile, but I am not threatening you with something terrible; but you are a fool, a dullard, if you do not then feel what I have told you. The Church is here to help you through that time.'"

"MEN SELL THEMSELVES."

"And the Price Is Steadily Going Down," Said Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Modern infidelity was attacked yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in his sermon at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The large congregation gave frequent audible manifestations of appreciation of the discourse. The text was Proverbs, xxix., 18: "Where there is no vision the people perish."

"Man," said Dr. Abbott, "talks to God. That is prayer. God talks with man. That is inspiration. The Hebrews of old believed in both prayer and inspiration. They believed that God heard prayer, and they believed that God talked with man, inspiring him.

"At the close of the seventeenth century, and in the early part of the eighteenth century, there appeared among English-speaking people a philosophy which altogether denied prayer and inspiration. It was known in the schools as the Sensational Philosophy. By that was meant that the new philosophy taught that all human knowledge was founded on human senses, either on the direct perception of the senses or on the deductions founded by the mind on the evidence furnished by those perceptions. It was the philosophy of the idea that seeing is believing. This philosophy dominated the English-speaking people some time. While it has largely disappeared, and is certainly no longer dominant, its evil influence remains. We are eating the apples the seeds of which were planted by Locke and Hume.

"This philosophy, which teaches that there is not an invisible world, or that, if there be an invisible world, we cannot know it, takes all the light and goodness out of life. It takes the best element out of literature, politics, business, music, everything. Under its teaching life becomes a mere mechanical thing. God is no longer a reality in this philosophy. God is merely a thing. He ceases to be a Divine reality, and becomes a mere hypothesis.

"'The sun looks down on soulless man
Out of a soulless sky.'

"The Sensational Philosophy robs us of all the nobility in man. Man is only a clod. As has been said by one of that school, a brain secretes thought, as a liver secretes bile. Man is like a billiard ball, rolling whenever it is pushed. Art becomes mere photogravure, literature loses its life. An author no longer penetrates behind the hidden veil. He sees realities, things around him. Thus we get realism in literature. All the divine is put out of life by the Sensational Philosophy. You did have Victor Hugo; now, you have Zola. You did have Thackeray; now, you have Du Maurier. You did have Shakespeare; now you have Ibsen. There are no longer any immutable laws of right and wrong. The end of all activity is happiness. That which gives the longest dance and the sweetest music is righteousness. Let this Sensational Philosophy enter politics and there will be no more statesmanship. In its place come politics and the machine.

"Your man of God stands on the battlefield, under the dome of the sky at Gettysburg, and declares that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth. Your politician stands under the dome of the Capitol at Albany and swears, not to God, that government of the machine, by the machine, and for the machine, shall not die out of Brooklyn. Under that philosophy politics becomes a trade. Men sell themselves in the highest market—and the price, on the whole, is steadily going down.

"You had the Church of Christ. Now you have the Society of Presbyterian Church.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Barnstable, from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 9 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, per steamship Mameluke, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Lahn, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Lahn";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Hispania, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Sunlva, from Mobile; at 5:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per Majestic, via Queentown; at 1 PM, (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Jari, from Mobile; at 9 AM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelred, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Catania";) at 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Cuvier, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Cuvier";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Island, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alias, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alisa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands, direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome.")

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, except Shoes for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of Australian mail steamer,) Hawaiian mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 17, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 3 P. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M..Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa

Return tickets available on Mediterranean or from Bremen London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60. round trip, $100 and $110.

Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM. Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM
Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM. Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM. Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Kaiser W. II., Th., June 6, 3 PM. Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM. Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM. Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM. Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM. Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM. Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM. Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM. Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM. Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points in GERMAN

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Majority of Stocks Higher Notwithstanding the Reaction.

GENERAL CONDITIONS PROMISING

Wages Advancing, Bank Clearings Increasing, and Railway Earnings Improving—Probable Future of the Market.

MONDAY—A. M.

The first solid comfort the bears have enjoyed since Congress adjourned last March came last week when, on profit taking by speculative foreigners as well as local operators, prices in the stock market receded a couple of points. The decline, however, was not permanent by any means, for it was made up by Friday night, but on Saturday there was a further recession, which left the level of prices for the active stocks fractionally lower than at the close of the previous week. Taking the list as a whole, however, the majority of stocks show gains rather than losses.

Unseasonably cold weather in the crop-growing districts led to fear of damage to the staple products from frost, and it was on exaggerated reports of injury that the selling movement was based. Later reports were to the effect that while garden truck and fruit had been damaged, the great crops had escaped harm. The announcement that the treasury stock of the New-York Central, about 45,000 shares, had been sold abroad started the market on the up turn, and on Thursday and Friday prices were buoyant once more. The weakness on Saturday was the natural result of profit taking usual at the close of the week.

Conditions of general trade continue to improve, and nothing has occurred, barring the frost scare, which was not encouraging. Advances in the rate of wages have become almost general, and this fact alone is the best indication of returning prosperity. Bank clearings show material gains, and railway earnings continue to improve. The Iron Age says that the iron trade is better and prospects for the future brighter than at any time within the last two years. As a whole it would be difficult to have evidence of reviving business and returning prosperity more satisfactory than at present.

The advance in the stock market has been so pronounced and so prolonged that it would be strange if reactions did not come. People who have been carrying stocks since the panic cannot be blamed if they avail themselves of the profit presented, and that they do so is no evidence that they have lost faith in their value. That they will become purchasers again after a short time and probably at higher prices is certain unless all precedents are without value. The public rarely buys at a low level, and is to this fact that advances are frequently carried beyond a point which in their initiation seemed high. Present prices, however, are not high, notwithstanding the advance which has already occurred, and with average crops this season securities will undoubtedly command much better prices than they do to-day.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing May 19, 1894.
Alton & Terre Haute	47¼	46	..
American Cotton Oil	30½	29¾	27
American Cotton Oil pf	79⅞	76	70½
American Express	116	116	..
*American Sugar Refining	119¾	115¼	94¾
*Am. Sugar Ref. pf	100¼	99½	88½
*American Tobacco	107⅝	105	82½
American Tobacco pf	112⅜	110¾	98½
A., T. & S. Fe	9⅝	7⅞	9⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	2	1⅞	1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	65	62	..
B. & O. S. W. pf new	12	12	..
*Bay State Gas	23	20⅛	..
Brooklyn W. & W. pf A	102¼	102¼	..
Brunswick Company	3¼	2½	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	22	20⅝	..
Canada Southern	55⅝	53½	49¼
Canadian Pacific	54	52½	65⅝
Central Pacific	20¾	19	17
Chesapeake & Ohio	23½	21¾	15
Chicago Gas	74⅝	73⅜	65⅞
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	56⅞	55	..
Chi. & East. Illinois pf	101⅜	98½	..
Chicago & Northwestern	100¼	97	107⅛
Chicago & N. W. pf	145	145	141
C., B. & Quincy	81⅜	77½	78¼
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45¾	42¾	30½
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	85⅜	80	..
C., M. & St. Paul	68¼	65⅞	58¼
C., M. & St. Paul pf	120⅝	120	118¾
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	70⅝	67½	67⅝
Col. Coal & Iron Dev	8¼	6⅞	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27	25½	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	70	70	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7½	7	6½
C., H. V. & Toledo	27¼	26	16¼
Commercial Cable	150	150	..
Con. Gas Company	145½	141	135½
Delaware & Hudson	132⅞	130	139¼
Del., Lack. & Western	163½	160½	160
Denver & Rio Grande	16	15¾	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48½	47¼	29
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	10⅛	9	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	40	40	..
Distilling & Cattle Feeding, all in. pd	24⅝	22¼	..
*Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	6¼	6¼	..
*Duluth, S. S. & At. pf	13¼	12⅜	..
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	99½	99½	101
Erie Tel. & Tel	59	58	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	50	49½	..
Flint & Père Marquette	17¼	16	..
Flint & P. M. pf	45	45	..
General Electric	39⅝	36⅜	36
Great Northern pf	132	121	100
Green B. & Winona t. r.	1¼	1⅛	..
Green B. & Winona pf. t. r.	2⅞	2½	..
Houston & Texas	3⅛	2	..
Illinois Central	98	95½	91¼
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	24	22	..
Iowa Central	10	9	9¾
Iowa Central pf	30	29½	34
Kanawha & Michigan	9	9	..
Keokuk & Des Moines	4⅞	3½	..
Laclede Gas	30⅜	28½	16¼
Laclede Gas pf	89⅜	87½	..
Lake Erie & Western	21½	20½	15½
Lake Erie & Western pf	79	77⅞	67½
Lake Shore	148	146	129¾
Long Island	87½	86	89¾
*Long Island Traction	11¼	9½	15¾
Louisville & Nashville	59⅞	58⅜	44⅜
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	19¾	19⅜	..
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	29¼	26¼	28½
Manhattan Con	119	115½	116½
*Metropolitan Traction	97	95⅜	115
Mexican Central	13¾	12	6½
Mexican National ctfs	3⅞	3⅜	..
*Mexican Nat. Construct	13¼	12¼	..
Michigan Central	102⅞	101	96¾
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	33⅞	32½	..
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	58⅜	56	..
Minnesota Iron	56	54	..
Missouri Pacific	29⅜	28	25⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18⅜	17⅛	13⅜
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	33	31	22¼
Mobile & Ohio	21¼	20	19
*National Lead Co	36½	34½	38¾
*National Lead Co. pf	91	89¾	84½
National Linseed Oil	25⅞	25	..
National Starch	11½	10¼	..
National Starch 1st pf	54¼	54¼	..
New Central Coal	8¼	8	8½
New Jersey Central	102¾	97⅞	108¾
New-York Central	104	100⅛	97¾
N. Y. & N. E., all in pd	44¼	40¼	..
*N. Y., P. & O. pf	8	8	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	18¼	16⅞	14½
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	71½	71¼	66
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	34¼	32	28¾
N. Y., L. E. & West	14⅜	12½	13
N. Y., L. E. & West. pf	30	28⅞	27
N. Y., Sus. & West	14	13¼	14⅜
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	38	36¼	37½
Norfolk & Western	6½	4½	5
Norfolk & Western pf	18½	16⅜	20½
North American	7	5⅞	4
Northern Pacific	8¼	6¼	4¼
Northern Pacific pf	26	22¼	16
Ohio Southern	8	8	..
Ontario Mining	10⅛	10	..
Ontario & Western	8⅜	7⅞	4⅞
Oregon Improvement	10⅝	9	..
Oregon R. & N.	29	28	18½
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	9½	7⅝	..
Pacific Mail	27½	26	13¾
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	7	6¼	4
Phil. & Reading	21⅝	18¼	16
Pittsburg & West. pf	30⅝	28½	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	22⅞	20½	12½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	54	51⅞	47¼
Pullman Pal. Car Co	175	174	164
Quicksilver	4⅛	4	..
Quicksilver pf	19½	19½	15
Rio Grande Western	19¾	17	..
Rio Grande West. pf	46¼	42¾	..
Rome, Water. & Ogdens	114	114	116¾
St. Louis Southwestern	7¼	6⅝	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf	15⅜	13½	8
St. J. & Grand Island	2	2	..
St. Paul & Duluth	24½	23	23½
St. Paul & Omaha	39⅞	36¾	35½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	114½	114	116
St. Paul, M. & Man	116⅜	115¼	..
Silver bullion certf	67¾	67	..
Southern Cotton Oil	42	41	..
Southern Pacific	20½	19⅝	18¼
Southern Railway	14⅜	13⅜	..
Southern Railway pf	41¼	39¼	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron	27½	23	16½
Tenn. Coal & Iron pf	85	80	..
Texas Pacific	13⅞	12⅛	7⅛
Texas Pacific Land Tr	12¼	10	..
*Texas Central pf	40	40	..
Tol., Ann Ar. & N. M	4⅜	3½	7
Union Pacific	16⅜	15	16¼
Union Pac., Den. & G	7½	7	5
United States Cordage	7	4⅜	15½
United States Cordage pf	9¼	6⅜	33
U. S. Cordage gtd	15⅞	12½	..
United States Express	43	42	..
United States Rubber	41⅞	40	35¼
United States Rubber pf	95	94	90

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $6,517,800. The banks now hold $37,587,900 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $6,374,600, a decrease in specie of $643,900, an increase in legal tenders of $11,148,100, an increase in deposits of $15,945,600, and an increase in circulation of $29,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	May 18,'95.	May 11,'95.	May 19,'94.
Loans	$495,303,100	$488,928,500	$467,010,000
Specie	68,796,100	69,440,000	100,607,600
Legal t'd'rs.	107,236,400	96,088,300	122,938,000
Deposits	553,778,400	537,832,800	575,185,900
Circulation.	13,267,000	13,238,000	10,028,600

The following shows the relation between the reserves and liabilities:

	May 18,'95.	May 11,'95.	May 19,'94.
Specie	$68,796,100	$69,440,000	$100,607,600
Legal t'd'rs.	107,236,400	96,088,300	122,938,000
Total reserve.	$176,032,500	$165,528 300	$223,545,600
Reserve req'rd ag't deposits	138,444,600	134,458,200	141,546,475
Excess res've above legal req'rements	$37,587,900	$31,070,100	$78,999,125

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$37,587,900	1890	$2,012,875
1894	78,999,125	1889	14,082,325
1893	24,422,175	1888	27,705,350
1892	19,555,975	1887	4,657,200
1891	4,912,850	1886	13,801,175

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was abundantly supplied. Call loans were freely made at 1 per cent., but the average was about 1¼ per cent.

Time money was in little better demand, but the offerings were liberal. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for 90 days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in better supply, but was promptly absorbed. Rates were 2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for four months' commission-house names and prime four months' single names, 3½@4 per cent. for prime six months', and 4@5 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £28,404 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 65.25, became 64.35. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 350,000f in gold and gained 1,975,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was irregular, being weak when London buying of stocks was pronounced, and steadier when the foreign selling was plain. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.86½ for sixty-day bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.80@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70@75c premium. Boston—17@20 discount. St. Louis—60c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commerical, 75c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅜@67¾ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 13-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $18,655,255, and the exports for the same period $32,871,509. The net exports, therefore, have been $14,216,314. The net exports to date in 1894 were $20,653,912; in 1893, $51,943,580, and in 1892, $17,485,532.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute	1¼
American Sugar Refineries	2⅜
American Tobacco	1
American Tobacco pf	3¼
Bay State Gas	2¼
Canadian Pacific	1
Chicago & East. Illinois pf	2
Chicago & Northwestern	1
Commercial Cable	1½
Consolidated Gas	2½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	2
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	1⅜
Distilling & Cattle Feeding, all in. pd	1⅜
Dul., S. S. & At.	1¼
Dul., S. S. & At. pf	1¼
Great Northern pf	15½
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	1⅜
Laclede Gas pf	2½
Lake Erie & Western pf	1⅜
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd	2
Minnesota Iron	4⅜
New-Jersey Central	1¼
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	1
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	2½
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	2
St. Paul & Omaha	2⅜
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	2⅜
Western Union Beef	1⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	2½

DECLINED.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	1¼
Central Pacific	1⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron	1¼
Evansville & Terre Haute	1
Iowa Central pf	1½
Long Island Traction	1½
Louisville & Nashville	2¼
Manhattan	3⅜
Mexican National Construction	1¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1⅜
National Starch	1⅝
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	2½
Norfolk & Western	1⅝
Northern Pacific	1
Northern Pacific pf	1½
Ohio Southern	1
Oregon Improvement	1
Oregon Short Line & U. N	1⅜
Philadelphia & Reading	1⅝
Pittsburg & Western pf	1
Southern Railway pf	1¼
Union Pacific	2½
United States Cordage	1½
United States Cordage pf	1⅞
United States Cordage gtd	3½
United States Rubber	1⅝
United States Rubber pf	1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn Elevated 2d	1⅛
Chicago Gaslight Co. 1st	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L.	1
Dalton & Waco 1st	1
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	1½
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d	1½
Gal., H. & S. A. 1st, M. & P.	1½
General Electric deb. 5s	1¼
Houston & Texas gen	3
Houston & Texas 1st	2
Int. & I. Nor. 2d	4
Kansas Pacific con	1
Kansas & Texas 5s	3⅜
Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 1st	1
Long Dock 6s	2
L., N. A. & C. 1st	1
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	1½
Minn. & St. L. 1st 7s	1½
Mo., K. & E., 1st	4⅜
Northern Pacific 2d, c	2½
Oregon Improvement 1st	1⅞
Oregon Short Line 6s	1¼
Oregon Short Line & U. N. con	2½
Oregon Short Line & U. N. con., t. r	2¾
Rio Grande Western 1st	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	2
St. Paul & Omaha	2⅜
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	1¼
Southern Railway 5s	1⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st	1⅜
Union Pacific 4s	1⅜
Wabash 1st	1⅜
Wabash 2d	2
Wabash deb. B	1⅜
Wisconsin Central 1st	1⅜

DECLINED.

Atlantic & Pacific 4s	1⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	1⅜
Col. Coal & Iron 6s	3
Col. Midland 1st	1¾
Erie 2d con. cts	1
Northern Pacific 3d, c	1⅛
Northern Pacific 1st r	1
Ohio Southern 1st	4¾
Ohio Southern 2d	2
Reading 1st pf., inc	1¾
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1½
Sav. & West. 1st	1½
U. P., col. tr. 4½s, cts	1
U. P., Denver & G. 1st	2
U. S. Cordage 1st	2½

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
May 16, 1895	£36,956,454	.....
May 17, 1894	33,009,900	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
May 16, 1895	82,130,375	49,741,861
May 17, 1894	70,594,164	50,912,683
BANK OF GERMANY.		
May 16, 1895	37,823,510	15,449,040
May 17, 1894	33,363,600	11,121,200
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
May 16, 1895	18,571,000	13,585,000
May 17, 1894	10,211,000	16,373,000
NETHERLANDS.		
May 16, 1895	4,288,000	7,029,000
May 17, 1894	4,447,000	6,967,000
BELGIUM.		
May 16, 1895	3,079,333	1,539,667
May 17, 1894	2,978,000	1,489,000
SPAIN.		
May 16, 1895	8,004,000	12,280,000
May 17, 1894	7,918,000	8,387,000
Total last week	£190,852,672	£99,624,568
Corresponding week in 1894	162,521,664	95,249,883
Week ending May 9	190,942,178	99,639,529
Corresponding week last year	160,907,516	95,071,126

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

While the volume of business the last week was not as large as for the two preceding weeks, yet the tone was better, inasmuch as there was more legitimate buying, both for investment and for speculation. During the two preceding weeks a great part of the trading was professional, but large buying orders from investors, and for foreign account, have appeared, and the supply of bonds for sale is well-nigh exhausted. During the last few weeks fully $60,000,000 of first-class bonds have been sold abroad, which have all been taken for investment, and in addition a large amount of speculative bonds have also been taken. Reading securities were all active and higher on vague rumors that some settlement of the anthracite troubles was imminent. Undoubtedly, there is something on foot, from the extensive buying of Reading stock.

About the only weak factors were Ohio Southern firsts and seconds and Cordage firsts. The former declined owing to the appointment of a receiver for the company. This was the unexpected, however, many well-informed Wall Street people having anticipated this for over a year, on account of the strange financiering of the property, which it will be remembered is one of the monuments left by Henry S. Ives. Cordage first sold as low as 45 on rumors that another receivership was imminent. The feeling of holders of all the Cordage securities is rather bitter against the late reorganization, which occurred less than two years ago, and when the stockholders were called upon to contribute large assessments, which money has apparently now disappeared, and the company seems to be in a worse plight than ever.

Northern Pacific securities have been strong and active, but no new developments in regard to the property have been announced. Mr. Adams and his committee have apparently been forgotten, and now J. M. Hill is the magician's name that is on everybody's lips, and he is going to transform the Northern Pacific into a second Great Northern. Mr. Hill is undoubtedly one of the cleverest railroad men in this country, and should he succeed in controlling the reorganization of the Northern Pacific, it will be under a plan drastic enough to place the company in a position where it will be for once on a permanently sound basis.

Traction securities have been more active than for several years past, and the demand has been heavy, London having appeared as a big buyer. It was announced that Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. had placed an issue of Twin City Traction Company preferred stock in London at 105. This gave a renewed impetus to purchases of traction securities, and all of the bonds of the Twin City system (which comprises the Minneapolis Street Railway Company and the St. Paul City Railway Company) that were offered were taken at high prices, mostly for foreign account. The Minneapolis Street Railway first mortgage gold 5s, which were sold some four years ago by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Redmond, Kerr & Co., and Morton, Bliss & Co., and at that time were all placed, sold last week at 95 and interest. This is a good illustration of the higher rate of interest obtainable from investments in traction securities, for a first mortgage 5 per cent. bond on a railroad whose preferred stock sells at 105 would probably sell on a 4½ or 4½ per cent. basis.

Government bonds have been strong and in good demand. The new 4s sold at 123, the highest price ever reached for them.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ended Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday	$9,106,100
Corresponding week 1894	8,143,358
Since Jan. 1, 1895	192,479,539
Corresponding period 1894	173,970,969

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Tuesday	$4,612,432
Corresponding week 1894	7,196,081
Since Jan. 1, 1895	128,328,169
Corresponding period 1894	139,359,140

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$1,181,027
Corresponding week 1894	971,315
Since Jan. 1, 1895	19,139,163
Corresponding period 1894	8,318,175

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$701,986
Corresponding week 1894	8,558,477
Since Jan. 1, 1895	42,309,075
Corresponding period 1894	52,232,480

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending May 18	$695,175,769
Balance for week ending May 18	43,530,856
Clearings for week ending May 11	661,301,521
Balance for week ending May 11	42,634,239
Clearings for week ending May 4	664,097,383
Balance for week ending May 4	42,132,285
Clearings for week ending April 27	574,936,932
Balance for week ending April 27	36,715,000
Clearings for week ending April 20	560,332,393
Balance for week ending April 20	39,939,965
Clearings for week ending April 13	475,893,078
Balance for week ending April 13	30,385,911

PITTSBURG PRICES.

PITTSBURG, May 18.—We have had another week of higher prices in our local market, but the improvement has been largely confined to the traction securities. There have been thousands of shares of Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction bought, and notwithstanding the advance in prices, it looks as if the buying fever has not yet run its course. Duquesne Traction also became active, and advanced to 36 on sales of some 2,000 shares. Other securities were somewhat neglected. Philadelphia, which has heretofore been a leader in the local market, has been scarcely mentioned. The bill passed by the Legislature allowing traction companies to consolidate has been signed by the Governor, and this fact has had considerable to do with the rise. The impression is abroad that there will be a consolidation of the local lines. Closing quotations of the most active stocks were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	9	..
Philadelphia Co	17⅜	17⅝
Wheeling Gas	..	43
Central Traction	25½	27
Citizens' Traction	..	57½
Pleasant Valley	21	22
West End Traction	31½	35
Pittsburg & Birmingham Trac	17⅜	17¼
Duquesne Traction	..	36
Pitts., Allegheny & Manchester	38½	39
Westinghouse Electric 2d pf	34	..
United States & Signal com	..	12½
Westinghouse Air Brake	130	..

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 18.—The local stock market continues firm. But few sales have taken place, and offerings as a general rule are of small amounts only. In the bank stock list prices are somewhat higher, and these securities are in better demand. The railroad stocks are receiving some attention and are particularly strong. American Screw Company has sold during the week at 200, and has also shown an advance in price. Of the manufacturing company list it may be said that the demand for these stocks is gradually increasing, and they will undoubtedly show higher prices soon. Insurance stocks are quiet, with no reported sales. Narragansett Electric Lighting Company is growing in favor, and sales are noted at 81½, with little stock offered. Providence Gas is quiet and is quoted somewhat higher. Telephone stock has perhaps been the feature of the week, and the bid price has advanced materially, with private sales at 94, showing an advance of over $10 a share in the last ten days. There is some talk on the street of an increased dividend in the near future.

The local money market is easy, with rates for commercial paper quoted at 4@5 per cent., call loans between banks 3 per cent., and loans on cotton 5 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.	Bid.	Asked.
American	..	48
Atlantic	31½	37
Blackstone Canal	25½	26½
City	63¼	..
Commercial	48	49½
Eagle	*50¼	..
Fifth	46½	50
First	111	113
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54½	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	21½	26
Lime Rock	16½	..
Manufacturers'	134	..
Merchants'	60½	..
Mechanics'	51¾	..
National Exchange	101	..
National of North America	41	42
National Commerce	46¼	47½
Old	113	..
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	23¾	24¾
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	115	130
Third	77½	..
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	57½	61
Weybosset	46	..
PAWTUCKET.		
First	155	..
Pacific	59	..
Slater	159	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	102
Mercantile	30	40
Union Trust Company	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	261	..
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	201¾	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	139¾	..
Providence & Springfield	..	105
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	249½	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	125	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	197½	202½
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturin pf	115½	117½
Nicholson File	57	60
National & Providence W. pf	101	103½
National & Providence W. Gs	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	38	50
R. I. Perkins H-S	99	102
R. I. Perkin H-S pf	107½	110
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	47½	50
Merchants'	48	49
Providence Washington	45	48
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	81	82
Providence Gas	82	83¼
Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Providence Telephone	93½	..
Rhode Island Electric Protect	..	122
Woonsocket Electric	..	115
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	..	70
Providence & Stonington S. S.	149	..

*Ex dividend.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, May 18.—The revival of interest in local securities predicted last week has put in its appearance, and prices to-night close with an advancing tendency. Several fairly large amounts of stocks were purchased during the week, and there is still a good investment demand for the dividend payers. Quotations for bank stocks remain unchanged. The only change in the local bond market was an advance of ½ per cent. in the asked price for Union Railway bonds. The report of the Albany Railway for the quarter ending March 31 contains these figures: Gross earnings, $107,219, an increase of $15,019; net income, $11,947, an increase of $863. The annual meeting of the Consolidated Car-Heating Company will be held at its offices in this city on Tuesday, June 4. Transfer books will close May 21, and open June 5. It is reported that the company is now doing an excellent business.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, N. Y., quote closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad Stock	116	116½
*Albany Railroad 1. cn. 5s	106¼	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co	105	..
Celluloid Company	61	66
Commercial Insurance Co	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co	100	105
Consolidated Car-Heating Co	..	37½
First National Bank	165	165½
Hudson River Telephone Co	38	42
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	..	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	136½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York Air Brake Company	..	6
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	140
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	52	60
South End Bank	..	..
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	102½	..
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104½	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2 mtge	111	112
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	..	..
Westcott Express Company	98½	99½
Westcott Express Company pf	15	20
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Co	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	220	230
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Company	125	128
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	81	83
Troy Telephone & Cable Co	90	..
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Union National Bank	115½	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co	..	52
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100

*And accrued interest.

THE CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—The market has been strong all week, with Cincin

VASTLY ACTIVE HARVARD

Next Year's Graduate School's Resident and Non-Resident Fellowships.

NEW HARVARD MEMORIAL SOCIETY

Infirmary Plans Maturing—Joseph Jefferson Welcomed—Summer School of Engineering—Pi Eta's Play.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 19.—The appointments for resident and non-resident fellowships in the graduate school for next year are given below:

RESIDENT APPOINTMENTS.

The Morgan Fellowships:

Charles Leonard Bouton, S. M., Washington University, Missouri, 1891; first year graduate school; to study mathematics.

Arthur Stoddard Cooley, A. B., Amherst, 1891; A. M., Harvard, 1893; third year graduate school; to study classical philology.

Reginald Aldworth Daly, A. B., Victoria University, Ontario, 1891; S. B., 1892; A. M., Harvard, 1893; third year graduate school; assistant in geology; to study geology.

Boris Sidis, A. B., 1894; first year graduate school; to study philosophy.

The Henry Lee Memorial Fellowship.—Guy Stevens Callender, A. B., Oberlin, 1891; A. B., Harvard, 1893; A. M., Harvard, 1894; third year graduate school; to study political economy. (Reappointment.)

The Ozias Goodwin Memorial Fellowship.—Kendric Charles Babcock, Litt. B., University of Minnesota, 1889; first year graduate school; to study constitutional history.

The Henry Bromfield Rogers Memorial Fellowship.—Abram Piatt Andrew, Jr., A. B., College of New-Jersey, 1893; second year graduate school; to study ethics in its relations to sociology. (Reappointment.)

NON-RESIDENT APPOINTMENTS.

The places of study of the holders of these fellowships are to be approved by the several divisions or departments and by the Administrative Board of the graduate school.

The Harris Fellowship.—Fred Norris Robinson, A. B., 1891; A. M., 1892; Ph. D., 1894; graduate student, 1891-4; instructor in English; to study the Celtic languages.

The Rogers Fellowships:

Frank Dyer Chester, A. B., 1891; A. M., 1892; Ph. D., 1894; graduate student, 1891-4; assistant in Semitic languages; to pursue Semitic studies, especially Arabic.

William Henry Schofield, A. B., Victoria University, Ontario, 1889; A. M., Harvard, 1893; third year graduate school; second year Morgan Fellow; to study English and the modern languages.

Harry Edwin Burton, A. B., 1890; A. M., 1893; third year graduate school; to study classical philology.

Irving Wetherbee Fay, A. B., 1886; to study chemistry.

Herbert Maule Richards, S. B., 1891; third year Graduate School; to study botany.

Arthur Wiswald Weysse, A. B., 1891, A. M. 1892, Ph. D. 1894; to study zoology. (Reappointment.)

The John Thornton Fellowship.—James Sullivan, Jr., A. B. 1894; first year Graduate School; assistant in history; to study history and political science.

The James Walker Fellowship.—Robert MacDougall, A. B. McGill University, 1890; A. M. Harvard, 1893; third year Graduate School; first year Morgan Fellow; to study philosophy.

The John Tyndall Scholarship.—William Duane, A. B. University of Pennsylvania, 1892; A. B. Harvard, 1893; second year Graduate School; assistant in physics; to study physics, with the liberty of studying abroad or at this university, as shall be later determined, with the approval of the Division of Physics.

The Robert Treat Paine Fellowship.—Enoch Howard Vickers, A. B. West Virginia University, 1890; A. B. Harvard, 1893; A. M. ibid. 1894; second year Graduate School; to study economics and social science.

Only eight out of the eighteen appointees were originally Harvard students. The rest are all Harvard graduates by adoption, having obtained their degrees previously in other colleges. These Fellowships vary in value from $450 a year to $750. The average is about $500.

The idea of having an infirmary at Harvard is gaining ground, and plans are being formulated for a building. A recent meeting of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement was devoted to a discussion of the question.

Preliminary plans have been drawn for a building to cost $12,000, though it is hoped more money will be available. President Eliot, in behalf of the corporation, has offered a site for a building.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson lectured on Tuesday before Harvard students, under the auspices of the Harvard Union. His talk was on "Dramatic Discourse." Mr. Jefferson was at his best, and created a perfect furore of enthusiasm. He had no manuscript, but spoke from brief notes. There was an attendance of fully 1,500.

The organization was completed last week of a society that has been in contemplation for some time, and which, it is hoped, will fill a place of distinct usefulness in the university and among Harvard graduates. The title is the Harvard Memorial Society, the meaning of which is explained in the constitution, which reads, "The object shall be to foster among students interest in the historic associations of Harvard, and to perpetuate the traditions of her past."

Several members of the present junior class first met and organized. A constitution was adopted and Dr. Justin Winsor, Librarian of the university library, was elected President; Prof. A. B. Hart, Vice President, and Mr. Edward W. '96, Secretary. A little later the society was completely organized, with the same officers as above, and, in addition, C. Dickinson, '96, was elected Treasurer, W. G. Brown, Jr., Archivist, and G. L. Paine, '96, Curator.

The membership of the society is as follows:

Active Members from '96.—A. C. Train, G. L. Paine, S. Heckscher, E. V. Frothingham, A. M. Kales, F. S. Hoppin, C. Dickinson, J. D. Greene, (charter members;) J. C. Fairshild, J. A. Gade, A. E. Ingalls, H. E. Addison, R. M. Townsend, J. G. Palfrey, A. H. Bullock.

Active Members from Resident Graduates.—President Charles W. Eliot, Dr. Justin Winsor, Profs. C. E. Norton, W. W. Goodwin, E. Emerton, J. S. Shaler, A. B. Hart, E. Channing, S. M. Macvane, A. B. R. Briggs, J. B. Thayer, H. Gross, Messrs. A. C. Coolidge, W. H. Tillinghast, O. G. Villard, and W. G. Brown.

Honorary Members.—William H. Furness, C. F. Adams, C. E. Adams, Henry Adams, C. J. Bonaparte, J. C. Carter, J. H. Choate, T. J. Coolidge, A. McC. F. Davis, Horace Davis, John Fiske, S. A. Green, H. L. Higginson, T. W. Higginson, G. F. Hoar, William Lawrence, A. Lowell, Abbott Lawrence, H. C. Lodge, Henry Lee, Theodore Roosevelt, John C. Ropes, H. E. Scudder, W. R. Thayer, Charlemagne Tower, H. P. Walcott, and Roger Wolcott.

A primary object of the society will be to furnish a course of lectures by well-qualified men on subjects connected with the history of Harvard, and about distinguished graduates. Another object of the society will be to mark rooms or sites of rooms in college once held by famous graduates.

Active work of the society will begin bright and early next year.

The Pi Eta Society of Harvard, which has one of the best clubhouses in the college, is going to follow the example of the Hasty Pudding Club and present a play.

The name of the play is "The Buccaneer." It is an operetta. The music was written by F. E. Barry, '97, and the book by G. Stephens of the Law School. The music is entirely original and decidedly catchy.

The performance for graduates will take place May 25. There will be two public performances in Cambridge, May 27 and 28, and one in Boston May 29.

Following is the cast:

Captain Kidd	Norman H. White, '95
Jeremiah Bloodso	W. H. Reed, '95
Father Benedict	F. W. Thomas, L. S.
Algernon Lovelace	H. E. Whiting, '95
Guzzle	D. D. Cassidy, Jr., '95
Firebrace	E. B. Bloss, L. S.
Tabitha Green	W. D. Brookings, '95
Lithia Waters	A. E. Burr, L. S.

Mr. Turner, instructor in the Scientific School, will conduct a Summer course in engineering field practice at Martha's Vineyard during five weeks, beginning early in July. The work will be topographical, geodetic, and railroad surveying.

LIVE NEWS FROM YALE.

Commencement Week Programme—Townsend Premiums Speakers.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 19.—The arrangements and dates for the exercises of the senior class during Commencement Week are nearly completed.

The senior promenade will be held in Alumni Hall on Monday evening, June 23, at 9 o'clock. The senior german will be danced in Alumni Hall on Tuesday night, and will be led by Allen Wardwell.

Class poem, by W. A. Moore, and oration, by C. G. Clarke, will be heard in Battell Chapel at 10:30 A. M. on Monday. The class histories will be read on the campus at 2 P. M. the same day. The seats will be built in front of Dwight Hall, extending toward the fence in the form of a triangle, as in the commencements of the last two years. The complete programme, so far as arranged, is as follows:

Sunday, June 23—Baccalaureate sermon by President Dwight.

Monday, June 24—10 A. M., class oration and poem, in Battell Chapel; 2 P. M., reading of class history; anniversary of the Sheffield Scientific School.

Tuesday, June 25—Anniversary meeting of the alumni in Alumni Hall; anniversary of the Yale Medical School; anniversary of the Yale Law School; Yale-Harvard baseball game at the Yale Field, at 3 P. M.

Wednesday, June 26—Commencement exercises in the Centre Church.

Thursday, June 27, at 10 A. M.—Yale-Harvard regatta at New-London.

Friday, June 28—Yale-Harvard boat race, at New-London.

The Yale Glee Club concert, which is one of the features of Commencement Week, will be at 8 P. M. at the Hyperion Theatre, on Tuesday night, June 25. From 9 to 11 P. M., on Wednesday, June 26, the annual reception by President Dwight will take place in the Yale Art School. Thursday, June 27, the examinations of candidates for admission to the university will occur.

There will be a number of class reunions, including those of '45, '50, '55, '60, '65, '70, '75, '80, '85, '89, and '92.

The following are the names and subjects of the men who have been chosen to speak for the Townsend premiums at commencement:

Roger Sherman Baldwin, New-York City, "Lourdes."

Julian Ingersoll Chamberlain, New-York City, "The Religion of Milton and the Religion of George Herbert."

Clement George Clarke, Manhattan, Kan., "The Religion of Milton and the Religion of George Herbert."

Lindsay Denison, Washington, D. C., "Historical Novels."

Francis Burton Harrison, New-York City, "The Generalship of Marlborough and of Wellington Compared."

Charles Cheney Hyde, Chicago, Ill., "The Generalship of Marlborough and of Wellington Compared."

The judges are Prof. Beers, Prof. Palmer, Dr. Phelps, and Dr. Colton. The Townsend premiums, five in number, of $12 each, founded in 1843 by the gift of Isaac H. Townsend of New-Haven, are awarded in each senior class for the best specimens of English composition; all compositions receiving premiums must be read in public.

The De Forest Prize, founded in 1823 by David C. De Forest of New-Haven, and consisting of a gold medal valued at $100, is awarded "to that scholar of the senior class who shall write and pronounce in public in the English oration in the best manner," the President and professors being judges.

The success of Yale graduates in obtaining New-York hospital appointments is shown by the following list of appointments, which is confined to those still serving: Presbyterian—J. A. Hartwell, '89, S. C. Sanford, '90; N. R. Norton, '91, S.; T. S. Hart, '91. St. Luke's—W. L. Armstrong, '89; G. E. McClellan, '91, S.; F. S. Meara, '90. Roosevelt—H. D. Collins, '90; H. P. Howell, '91; F. R. Oastler, '91. New-York—H. S. Mathewson, '90. Bellevue—H. S. Stokes, '89; A. D. Chaffee, '90; J. D. Brown, '91, S. Chambers Street—E. B. Sage, '91. Methodist Episcopal, Brooklyn.—H. G. Webster, '92. The men mentioned are graduates of the School of Physicians and Surgeons. Messrs. Hart, Meara, and Webster received their appointments at the recent examinations, at which only four Yale graduates presented themselves.

In the Yale-Harvard oratorical contest under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Prohibition League recently held at Unity Hall, in Hartford, Yale won the debate. The judges were the Rev. S. D. Forbes of Hartford, Prof. A. H. Evans of Suffield, L. H. Bartlett of Hartford, and Allen B. Lincoln, Yale, '81, was presiding officer. The subjects of the debates were as follows, with the names of the men who spoke: "A Duty of Two Ages," William N. Fisher, Harvard, '95; "What Will History Say?" Samuel Peterson, Yale, '95; "The Home vs. the Saloon," Marshall B. Richards, Harvard Law School; "Why Appeal to the Ballot?" M. R. Kerr, Yale Divinity School.

COMMENCEMENT AT OLD NASSAU

Princeton's Faculty Issues the Official Programme for the Exercises.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 19.—The joint committee of the University Faculty and the Board of Trustees has given out the programme for the one hundred and forty-eighth annual commencement of the college. The commencement exercises will begin June 8 and last through the four succeeding days, closing on the 12th of June with the formal graduation and conferring of degrees upon the members of the senior class. Saturday, June 8, at 3 in the afternoon, will occur the usual Yale-Princeton baseball game, on the university field, this being the second game in the championship series. In the evening of the same day the University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs will give their closing concert of the season in Alexander Hall. On the following day, (Sunday,) June 9, President Patton will preach the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class in the Marquand Chapel, at 11 o'clock in the morning. The Philadelphia Society, the Young Men's Christian Association of the university, will hold its annual meeting Sunday evening, in the Marquand Chapel.

Monday, June 10, is the day set apart for the Class Day exercises of the class of '95. These exercises will begin at 11 in the forenoon, in Alexander Hall, with the opening speech of the Master of Ceremonies, followed by the reading of the class poem by Wilbur M. Urban, the class poet. Howard Erskine White, the class orator, will follow with the usual class oration, after which the audience will adjourn to the front campus, where the class ivy will be planted, beneath the front wall of Nassau Hall, and the ivy oration will be delivered by Willis Howard Butler of New-York City, the ivy orator. The usual "horse play" will take place in the large amphitheatre around the Revolutionary cannon, where humorous orations will be delivered by the class prophet, John Hamilton Thoeber; the presentation orator, Franklin B. Morse; the class censor, Harry D. Brown, and the class historian. The class history will be read by John Fox Weiss, the class historian. In the evening will be held the junior oratorical contest, between four representatives from each of the literary societies, the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies. This will be held in Alexander Hall.

On Tuesday, June 11, the graduatnig class of the School of Science will give its usual reading of theses in the chemical hall, at 9 in the forenoon. The exhibition of drawings in the Engineering Department in the School of Science will also take place Tuesday morning, as well as the microscopic exhibition in the Histological Labratory in Nassau Hall, which will last throughout the day. The annual meeting of the literary societies will take place at 10:30 A. M., likewise the annual meeting of the Princeton Natural Historical Association, and immediately thereafter the annual dinner of the alumni, in University Hall. In the afternoon, in the Bower Gymnasium, will be given the usual exhibition of the gymnastic team, under the supervision of Director Goldie and Capt. McCord. From 4 to 6 in the afternoon President and Mrs. Patton will give a reception to the commencement guests at Prospect, the Presidential mansion. Then in the evening will occur the annual Lynde Prize debate, participated in by three representatives from each of the literary societies from the senior class. The sophomore dance will be held at 10 P. M. in the new casino.

Wednesday, June 12, the programme will close with the formal commencement exercises of the one hundred and forty-eighth class graduated from Princeton, which will be held in Alexander Hall, beginning at 10:30 A. M. The degree of Bachelor of Arts will be conferred on about 150 men, and about 50 men will come up for the Scientific degrees, Civil Engineer or Bachelor of Science. The university degrees will also be conferred on a number of candidates, and a few honorary degrees will be granted. The present graduating class is considered one of the best classes ever graduated.

The class ode has been awarded to the words submitted by Louis Clayton Woodruff of Connecticut and the music written by Rollin Zeller Hartzler of Massachusetts.

The Casino Committee has reorganized for the ensuing year, with the following officers: Chairman—A. B. Roberts, '96, of Philadelphia; C. B. Bostwick, '96, of New-York, Treasurer, and William Wilson, '97, of Philadelphia, Secretary. W. K. Greene, '96, of Iowa; Robert Garrett, Jr., '97, of Baltimore, and R. L. Maclay, '97, of Pennsylvania, were elected to the board to fill the vacancies caused by the graduation of the '95 members. The committee expects to have the auditorium done in time for the Sophomore dance, June 11, and the entire building will be completed by the opening of another college year.

The annual elections to the popular Monday Night Club were announced the last week: C. B. Bostwick, '96, of New-York City; Phil H. Churchman, '96, of New-Jersey; Alfred L. P. Dennis, '96, of New-York City; Edward W. Hamilton, '96, of New-York City; Thomas D. Leonard, '96, of New-York, and R. E. Urban, '96, of Pennsylvania. The club is composed of twelve seniors, the remaining six of whom are to be chosen later.

Among those from New-York who attended the recent junior dance were Mrs. Horace Porter, Miss Bird, Miss Pedreux, Mrs. H. C. Kroh, Mrs. W. W. Shippen, Miss Conrow, Miss A. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Ely, Miss Lawson, Mrs. E. H. Alling, Miss Alling, Miss Janet Low, Miss North, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. W. H. Morse, Miss Morse, Miss Mary Trotter White, Miss Virginia Lippincott, Mrs. Robert Drayton, Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Miss Graham, Mrs. E. T. Herrick, Miss M. B. Van Wycke, Mrs. W. Hull Wickham, and Miss Cuyler. From Brooklyn were present Miss Hawks, Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, and Miss Chittenden.

VASSAR IS OVERCROWDED.

The Question of Where to Lodge the Students a Serious One.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 19.—The applications for entrance at Vassar next Fall now number over 230, and the college buildings will be unable to accommodate more than 100 at the most. It has been impossible to raise funds for the new dormitory this year, and the college authorities have decided to rent the Windsor Hotel, near Poughkeepsie, for a term of years. The hotel will be supplied with new plumbing throughout and will be heated by steam. It will be connected with the college by the trolley line.

Prof. Edward S. Bowman has been obliged to resign his position as director of music at Vassar. The loss is deeply regretted by all interested in the department of music, for which he has accomplished so much during the last two years. Mr. Gow, now instructor at Smith College, is spoken of as the probable successor.

Stevens Institute Notes.

HOBOKEN, May 19.—Preparations for the closing Summer examinations are beginning to occupy the attention of the students of the institute, and, in consequence, the various organizations are not very active at present. Several of the previously prosperous clubs have declined and died during the last collegiate year, owing principally to the total lack of college spirit and student enthusiasm shown by the freshman class, which has thus far almost entirely failed to support the usual student undertakings of the year. The causes for this apparent lack of purpose shown by the last two classes entered into the institute are not definitely accounted for, but seem to be due to the scarcity of material which has been properly trained at preparatory schools where physical development and healthy class rivalry were not entirely subservient to the maintenance of high scholarship.

As commencement approaches the results of the seniors last month's work begin to be evident by the number of theses completed and accepted by the Faculty. Thus far the members of the class have shown a desire to depart from the old time-honored subjects which present no new fields for investigation, and the summary will probably show many new and original discussions.

The supplementary term for the junior and freshman classes will this year come in the period between June 25 and July 20. During this time the two classes will be required to devote eight hours per day to experimental testing and shop work. This work, although a source of considerable annoyance and hardship to the students, coming, as it does, in the very hottest part of the year, is very valuable in a practical way, and the arrangement of the regular course does not allow its performance at any other time.

Columbia College Happenings.

The '96 Columbian, the college annual, was issued last Friday, and fully sustains the high standard set by former annuals. The sketches, mostly the work of Montgomery, Talhan, Well, Raymond, and Levi, are especially fine. Goldwin Goldsmith is Chairman of the Board of Editors.

Examinations have commenced, and will continue through the first week of June. The Law School examinations begin on the 27th.

It will be but a short time before all the Bloomingdale Asylum buildings will be razed to the ground and the foundation begun for Columbia's magnificent library.

Many of Columbia's professors will go abroad this Summer, some for pleasure, but the majority with some educational object in view. Among the voyagers will be Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson of the School of Arts, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, Dean of the School of Political Science, and Prof. Alfred A. Moses of the School of Mines.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler will preside at the coming meeting of the National Educational Conference at Denver, in July, at which all the States in the Union will be represented. He will deliver a number of addresses in different cities during the Summer.

New-York City College.

It seems very probable that the new City College will be built either just above Central Park or on Washington Heights. The Faculty, whose opinion on the site is requested by the Site Committee, are divided between these two sections of the city, as is also the Site Committee. The alumni have also been invited to examine the two sites and make a report.

Examinations will begin May 21, and continue through to June 10. The results will be announced on June 17.

The competitors for the Riggs and Kelly prizes will appear before the Trustees of the Riggs Medal on Friday, to present their compositions and to take the required oath.

The examination for the Claflin Medals will take place on Monday, June 10, at 9 A. M.

June 14, at Chickering Hall, has been selected as the time and place for the prize speaking exercises, while commencement will be held on June 20 at Music Hall.

The examination of candidates for the college will be held on June 12, 13, and 14.

Jerome A. Lexander has appointed the editor in chief of The Mercury, and Alexander H. Kridel, '96, business manager.

At Rochester University.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 19.—The arrangements for the University of Rochester commencement, beginning June 16, are about completed. The chief literary event will be the Phi Beta Kappa oration by W. H. McElroy of New-York, on the evening of June 18. The ten fortunate seniors appointed to deliver graduating orations are F. W. Allen, A. T. Freeman, W. C. Kohlmetz, A. Lipsky, R. L. Saunders, A. H. Simpson, E. P. Smith, B. G. Estes, J. L. Humphrey, and R. K. Wheeler. The Dewey prize declamations, or "soph. ex.," will be of unusual interest this year because of the selection of all speakers on the ground of oratorical ability alone. Heretofore, high scholarship has been rewarded in making these appointments. The sophomores who will declaim in the presence are F. P. Reilly, H. A. Smith, Frank L. Cubley, Arthur C. Simmons, C. P. Mosher, C. B. Tenny, R. G. Phillips, C. W. Barker, and Emmet O'Brien.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., May 19.—On Thursday evening last Thomas Osborne of Auburn gave the second of a course of lectures on the life and music of Richard Wagner. The first was presented Monday afternoon, May 6. The Wells Philharmonic Club, under whose auspices these lectures have been given, is to be congratulated on their success. Mr. Osborne is a very pleasant speaker, and his illustrations, taken from Wagner's operas, added greatly to the pleasure of the audience.

The subject of the Phoenix meeting last Monday evening was "Woman in Art." The programme was an unusually interesting one, the following papers being read: "Harriet Hosmer," Miss Sherer, '96; "Rosa Bonheur," Miss Hardie, '95; "Jenny Lind," Miss Echols, '96.

Graduation Time at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, May 19.—The premonitions of the brilliancy and festivities of graduation week at the Naval Academy are here in the stir of the examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy and of the six-year cadets for final graduation.

The examinations will begin a few days later this year than last, making the graduation week begin Monday, June 3, and ended on Friday, June 7, graduation day.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, the right, &c., of the West, Cary & Bradley Manufacturing Company to the L shaped interior lot in the block bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, 46.10 by 9.9 and 14.9 by 49.5.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, two actions, Reginald H. Arnold, referee, 446 and 448 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, beginning 143.8 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, two four-story brick tenements, with stores, respectively 24.8 and 24.10 by 100.10. Due on judgment on each, $2,375.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, referee, northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85, three-story brick and stone dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,375.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

85 Choice and Valuable Lots

ON

2d AND 3d AVS., 85th, 86th, AND 87th STS.,

BAY RIDGE,

NEAR FORT HAMILTON, L. I.,

30th Ward, Brooklyn.

NEW SHORE ROAD, NEWLY LAID OUT PARK AND DRIVEWAY. GAS AND WATER ON THE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON

Tuesday, May 21, 1895,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, New-York.

By Peter F. MEYER & CO., Auctioneers.

This will close out the entire holding of the Hamilton Land Co., and will be the last opportunity to get lots at reasonable prices in this fast growing and improving neighborhood.

60 per cent. can remain on bonds and mortgages at 5 per cent. for 1, 2 or 3 years.

Titles guaranteed by The Title Guarantee and Trust Co. free of charge to each purchaser.

Access may be had by the 39th St. Ferry and Electric Railroad, which passes the property; by Bridge, via 3d Ave. Electric Cars; by boat direct from Battery, or 5th Ave. Branch of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad.

For maps and particulars apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway (basement), New-York.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
of the four-story and basement brownstone store and dwelling, with lot,
NO. 871 3d AVENUE,
between 52d and 53d Sts.
Maps, &c., at the offices of Thomas & Frankenheimer, Esqs., attorneys for executors, 15 Wall St., and at the auctioneer's, office, 111 Broadway.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, MAY 21,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
By order of Robert T. Jones and Benjamin F. Dos Passos, Executors of the estate of Thomas W. Strong, deceased,
METUCHEN, NEW-JERSEY,
COUNTRY SEAT known as "WOODWILD," consisting of a two-story and cellar concrete dwelling and outbuildings AND 35 ACRES of land. Photographs can be seen at the Attorney's or Auctioneer's office.
Also 35 ACRES in rear of above tract, with farm buildings, 45 PLOTS OF 1 ACRE EACH, adjoining "Woodwild," which will be sold separately.
FARM OF 72 ACRES, including about 16 acres, mostly woodland, with farm buildings, known as "FAIRVIEW," withing 1¼ miles from Metuchen Depot.
Also 4 ACRES of meadow land on Raritan meadows.
3 BLOCKS, comprising 31 lots and 3 cottages, near Metuchen Depot.

NEWARK, N. J.
308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 326, and 328 New-Jersey Railroad Avenue, 58, 60, and 61 Tichenor St.,
2½ and 3 story frame houses.

OCEANVILLE, NEW-DORP, S. I.
460 LOTS, between New-Dorp Station and New-York Bay, opposite George W. Vanderbilt's place.
LAWRENCE E. EMBREE,
Attorney for Executors, 145 Broadway, N. Y.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCT'RS,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, MAY 28,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
The magnificent property known as the Howland property, located on the Ocean and Takamassie Lake, and having 299.64 feet frontage on Ocean Avenue.
75 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, MAY 21,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
To close an estate,
55 EAST 66TH ST.
Handsome four-story and basement, high-stoop brownstone dwelling and lot, 20x55x100.5.
In excellent order; all improvements; sanitary plumbing; chandeliers, gas fixtures, and pier mirrors.
Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
CHOICE LOTS AT PALISADES PARK.
By order of A. F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee.
AUCTION SALE TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895,
At 3 o'clock sharp, rain or shine, at the
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOM,
59 Liberty Street, New-York.
GREAT CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
About 500 Most Beautiful Lots Near the Depot in the Improved Part of
PALISADES PARK, N. J.
To be sold without reservation to the highest bidders. These lots are in the midst of fine dwellings and grassy lawns, free from stone and ready to build upon at once. Hitherto reserved for greater prices when the Hudson River Bridge comes, they must now be sacrificed for the benefit of creditors. Those who visit the property in advance of the sale (any day) will realize the advantages this sale affords to investors and home-seekers. Write for map containing full information and free passes to visit Palisade Park, N. J. Address
A. FRED. SILVERSTONE, Assignee,
14 Chambers St., New-York.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER.
Smyth & Ryan sell at auction, Tuesday, May 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Finest Corner in 23d or 24th Wards.
WILLIS AV., 148TH ST.
AND BERGEN AV., FACING WIDE 3D AV. PLAZA,
over 72 feet front by over 110 feet deep; three fronts; only partly improved; "L" station at adjoining corner; several trolley lines pass in front.
IMMENSE FUTURE VALUE.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 4%
IN SUMS TO SUIT.
Only on New-York City real estate. Moderate and fixed charges; no extras; title insurance not required.
LEWIS M. NORWOOD
135 Broadway.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

PALISADE PARK LOTS AT ASSIGNEE'S Sale.—Great chance for investors and home-seekers. Write for map and free passes to visit the property in advance of the auction sale. Address A. F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee, 14 Chambers St., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY A SPECIALTY; THE ORANGES; very desirable investments; sale or rent. E. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway, second floor.

To Let for Business Purposes.

EAST 23D ST., Nos. 209, 211, and 213.

Seventy-three feet by half block; modern fire-proof building; large store floor; can be divided; lofts suitable for high-class manufacturing; passenger and freight elevators; electric light; electric power; excellent location; ready for tenants June 15; terms reasonable; long leases if desired.

APPLY TO
CASS REALTY CORPORATION,
503 Fifth Avenue.
New-York City.

LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES,
Corner Front and Fletcher Streets, on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar St.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

On the Sound, (Conn. Shore.)
Handsome large country residence; all outbuildings; 20 acres; large shore front; also small cottage; fully furnished; reasonable rent. JOHN N. GOHLING, 9 Pine St.

Referees' Notices.

LEWIS STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARY A. PLATT, plaintiff, against GEORGE S. CARLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Lewis Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, and being part of a lot of ground known and distinguished on a certain map of valuable property situated in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, near the dry dock, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, January, 1826, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on October 11th, 1831, numbered 55 tin case, as lot number five, (5,) bounded and described as follows: Easterly in front by Lewis Street; northerly by the remaining part of said lot number five, (5;) southerly by land of some person unknown, and westerly by the rear by lot number four (4) on said map; the said part of lot hereby described being seventeen feet and three-quarters of an inch in breadth in front and rear, and in length on each side seventy-two feet nine inches, be the said dimensions more or less; the partition wall between the house on the lot hereby described and the house on the lot adjoining on the northerly side thereof being a party wall; the said premises being also known as number 209 Lewis Street, and formerly known as number 207 Lewis Street.

And also all that other certain lot of ground, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Lewis Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, in the Eleventh Ward, in the City of New-York, near the dry dock, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, January, 1826, and on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on October 11th, 1831, numbered 55 tin case, as lots numbers five and six, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lewis Street, and in the front part of said lot number five, seventy-four feet two and one-half inches northerly from the southwesterly corner of Lewis Street and Seventh Street; and running thence northerly, on Lewis Street, along the remaining front part of said lot number five (5) and part of said lot number six, (6,) seventy-four feet one-half inch; thence westerly part of said lot number six now or lately belonging to George Downing; thence running westerly, along said Downing's line parallel with the north line of said lot number five, sixty-eight feet and three inches to the rear of said lot number six; thence southerly, along the rears of parts of said lots numbered six and five, seventeen feet to the northwest corner of that part of said lot number five conveyed by the executors of Nicholas Schureman, deceased, to Elijah Crawford; thence eastwardly, along the north line of that part of said lot number five conveyed as aforesaid to the said Elijah Crawford, seventy feet six inches to the place of beginning. The partition between the house on the lot hereby described and the house on the lot adjoining on the southerly side thereof being a party wall. The said premises being now also known as number 211 Lewis Street, and formerly known as 209 Lewis Street.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1895.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
O'SHAUNESSY & KIELY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 132 Nassau Street, New-York.
my13-2aw3wM&Th&ju5

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—HENRY SIDENBERG, plaintiff, vs. MARY AMANDA WHITE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the third day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, between the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, in the Twenty-second (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, commencing and beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Forty-seventh (47th) Street and Eleventh Avenue; thence running northerly and partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets; thence running easterly and parallel with Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred (100) feet four (4) inches to Forty-seventh (47th) Street, and thence running westerly along the northerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-five (25) feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches in depth on either side, and being the same premises or part thereof conveyed by James Selby West to Henry Hughes by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 524 of Conveyances, Page 520, on September 3d, 1849.—Dated New-York, May 3, 1895.

PETER L. HALPIN, Referee.
CHARLES F. ESWICK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.
my6-2aw3wM&Th&my27

SEVENTH AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JAMES HENDERSON, plaintiff, against ROBERT HENDERSON and ELIZABETH HENDERSON, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 25th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Bryan J. Kennelly, auctioneer,